The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,214.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For year in advance delivered in Town	....	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	....	„ 72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

	April		May.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Colombo	3
„ Carwar	28	„ Galle	4
„ Mangalore	29	„ Negapatam	7
„ Cannanore	30	„ Madras	10
„ Calicut	30	„ Coconada	12
„ Beypore	30	„ Vizagapatam	13
	May.	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Cochin	1	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Tuticorin	2	Arrives Calcutta	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd May, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	8	„ Bushire	25
„ Muscat	11	„ Linga	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Linga	14	„ Muscat	39
„ Bushire	17		June.
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	1
Arrive Bussorah	19	„ Kurrachee	2
		Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, shippers are particularly requested to send same on board as soon as possible to facilitate the vessel getting quick despatch.

The "Californian" offers excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy, and is well known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,293 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Our Offices are removed to No. 9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Our Ice Business at this Port will in future be carried on under the style of the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY. FARNHAM & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We beg to request that those indebted to us on Government Ice House accounts will remit to our present address. Those having in their possession our Government Ice House Pass Books will please send them to us to be exchanged for Wenham Lake Ice Company's Pass Books. FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, Marine Street.

Hours of delivery from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. week days. From 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Particular attention paid to out-station orders. FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

No. 9, Marine Street.

The undersigned have now in vaults 800 tons pure Wenham Lake Ice, received ex ship "Zephyr," from Boston.

The ship "Springfield," with a large quantity of Ice to us, sailed from Boston 26th December, consequently she is due at any moment.

In order to get a cargo here at the latter part of the hot season, ere the rains set in, our correspondents chartered the "Messenger" (an extreme clipper, one of the fastest vessels going). This ship is due on or about 1st June.

Our fourth Ship, the "Lydia Scholfield," was loading at last accounts, and will be due here with a very large quantity of Ice on or about 1st July.

The "Lydia Scholfield" is to be followed by the "Bennington." The "Bennington" will be due on or about 1st August. The foregoing five ships will be followed by others at stated intervals; so that we hope, even if one or more vessels should be lost at sea, we may be able to keep up a continuous supply.

With so large a stock of pure Wenham Lake Ice in vaults at present, and such quantities on the way, to be followed at stated intervals by further shipments, we trust that Ice consumers, both here and at the out-stations, will favour us with a share of their patronage. FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—

At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities which we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact, for any out-door lighting where a light is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

OVERLAND FROM NEW YORK.—500 "Victoria" Kerosine Oil Street Lamps, now landing ex Steam-ship "Krishna," and for sale by the undersigned, at their offices, No. 9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S ICE

DELIVERY, No. 9, Marine Street. As an accommodation to the public we have placed the following articles on sale at our Ice delivery:—

Tobacco of very superior quality, at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. Tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Preserved Milk, Bordin's, at the very low price of Rs. 12 per doz.

Preserved Coffee, Bordin's, Rs. 18 per dozen. Cheaper than any coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, former in 1 lb., latter in 3 lbs. Tins, at Rs. 6 only per dozen.

FARNHAM & Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles „	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart ottles „	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive

To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In consequence of its great success, the Burlesque of

ALADDIN

Will be repeated on Wednesday Evening, when it must be positively withdrawn to make room for other Novelties.

DAVE CARSON

in his New Impersonation of

ABANAZAR, THE PARSEE MAGICIAN.

Another Production—First time of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH APRIL,

The Performance will commence with (for the first time) the elegant petite Comedy, entitled,

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Captain Charles..........Mr. H. Richardson.
Ernest Militant..........Mr. F. Pollock.
Potter..........Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Mrs. Ernest Militant..........Mrs. H. Richardson.
Smart..........Miss F. Wiseman.

After which will be produced, for the last time in Bombay, the world-renowned Burlesque of

ALADDIN;

OR, THE

WONDERFUL SCAMP.

The Sultan (a Monarch in difficulties, and anything but a Rex pecuniarum)..........Mr. W. South.
The Vizier (who amidst other dirty work, is supposed to have cleaned out the Exchequer)..........Mr. F. Pollock.
Pekoe (The Vizier's hope and his own pride)..Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Aladdin (an anomaly, for although he is considered by every one to be a "lively youth," he is universally looked upon as a "sad boy")..........Mrs. H. Richardson.
Abanazar (a Magician who has been round the world in search of the lamp, but who finds great difficulty in getting round Aladdin)..........Mr. Dave Carson.
The Slave of the Lamp..........Mr. O. Deering.
The Genius of the Ring..........Mr. Herberte.
The Widow Twankay (Aladdin's mother, "who" to quote the Arabian Nights, was rather old, and who, even in her youth, had not possessed any beauty)..........Mr. H. Richardson.
Princess Badroulboudour ("This Princess was, in fact, the most beautiful brunette that ever was seen: her eyes were large, well placed, and full of fire, &c."—Arabian Nights)..........Miss F. Wiseman.

Maidens, Mandarins, and Mob.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

Scene I.—HAND-TEA ROOM IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

The Skipper and his boy.—How the Sultan catches the Vizier upon the hop, and how the Vizier has the Sultan upon the hip.—A modest proposition, and a bold resolution.

Scene II.—A STREET IN PEKIN.

Arrival of a mysterious Wizard-er from the south.—How Aladdin affronts the stranger, and how he is himself taken aback.—How the long-lost brother is found short.—How he is looked upon as an imposter, but how he is believed to be innocent, when he discloses his gilt.

Scene III.—THE JEWELLED CAVERN.

How Aladdin goes in by himself, but falls out with Abanazar.—How he receives a ring, accompanied by a knock, and how Abanazar goes right off, his ring being left on. The Lamp! The Ring! The Rub!

THE GENIUS OF THE RING!

Scene IV.—ALADDIN'S COTTAGE.

How Aladdin looks out of wind-oh, and how his Mother almost loses her breath.

THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP.

A magic meal.—Oh, gem-ini!—How the Widow carries Aladdin's proposition for the Princess's hand.

Scene V.—IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

A slow match, and eventual blow up.—How the Widow is introduced at Court, and makes a decided impression.—Extraordinary change for a sovereign.—Terrible riot at the Union, and opportune arrival of out-door relief.—Expression of delight at prospects of existence in an attic on the upper storey, and expression of indignation to an upper-attic finale.

Scene VI.—EXTERIOR OF ALADDIN'S PALACE.

Buy! buy! buy! Any new lamps for old ones!—How the Princess gets into trouble, and is transported in *jew seizing*.—How the Princess is carried off and how the Sultan and Widow carry on.—How Aladdin finds his friend stick to him, though his pal-has gone to Africa!

Scene VII.—SALOON IN THE MAGIC PALACE.

How the Princess rejects Abanazar's name and numerous addresses.—How he plays his cards badly, and though a good hand at twist, finds he has lost the rub.—How the lamp changes owners.—How the four intruders run him through as a forerunner to what is to follow.—How the house literally "comes down," followed by the curtain and it is hoped the applause of a

GENEROUS PUBLIC!

In active preparation, and will be produced on Saturday next, with entirely new Costumes and Effects, Byron's highly popular Burlesque of

"THE LADY OF LYONS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..........	Rs. 5
Stalls..........	„ 3
Upper Circle..........	„ 2
Pit..........	„ 1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager..........Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager..........Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director..........Signor Zelman.

TO LET, a nice airy two storied Bungalow at Girgaum, Gaumdavee New Road, No. 14, opposite the Convent, fit for family residence or an Hotel, with Vehar water laid on premises. Apply at No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

FABER'S CELEBRATED PENCILS.

Prepared from the

FINEST SIBERIAN BLACK LEAD.

		Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1,	Good Lead Pencils, Hard, Medium, or Soft, Stamped A.W.F., each 2 as. ..per doz.	1 0	1 4
No. 2,	Super Drawing Pencils, round, natural polish, lettered in Silver— B. Soft and Black for Shading.. B. B. Soft and very Black B. B. B. Very soft and Black B. B. B. B. Very soft and very Black ... E. H. B. Extra Hard and Black ... F. Firm, for general Drawing ... H. Hard, for Sketching H. H. Extra Hard, for Architects ... H. H. H. Very Hard, for Engineers ... H. B. Hard and Black, for Office use ... each 3 as.; per doz.	1 12	2 0
No. 3,	Hexagon Pencils, Nos. 2 and 3, each 3 as. ... per doz.	1 12	2 0
No. 4,	Finest Hexagon Pencils, for Drawing, of all letters, each 4 as... „	2 8	3 0
No. 5,	Pocket Book Pencils with Ivory Tops, 4 inches long ... } each 2 as.; per doz.	1 4	1 8
No. 6,	Do. do. 5 do.		
No. 7,	Do. do. 6 do.		
No. 8,	Programme Pencils, for the Ball Room, in Blue, Pink, or White ...per doz.	1 4	1 8
No. 9,	Blue—or—Red Pencils, each 4 as.	2 8	3 0
No. 10,	Blue—and—Red (in one) Pencils, each 4 as. ...	2 8	3 0
No. 11	Blue—or—Red, with Ivory tops, for Pocket Book, each 3 as. ...per doz.	1 4	1 8
No. 12	Crayons of all colours, each 4 as... „	2 8	3 0

ARTISTS COMPANIONS.

No. 1,	A Box containing one each B, B B, B B B, F, H, H H, and H B Pencils ...	1 4	1 8
No. 2,	A Box containing one each B, B B, F, H, & H B Pencils, Eraser, and Penknife...	1 12	2 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.—R. RUBATTINO & Co. running in connection with the Bombay and Bengal Steam-Ship Company. These commodious English-built Steamers, offering every comfort to Passengers, sail regularly from Alexandria on the 1st and 15th of every month for Genoa, calling at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Rates of Fares.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Messina	£ 4 16s.	£ 3 4s.	£ 1 16s.
Naples	„ 6 0s.	„ 4 16s.	„ 2 4s.
Leghorn	„ 7 16s.	„ 6 0s.	„ 2 12s.
Genoa	„ 8 8s.	„ 6 16s.	„ 2 16s.

Six Shillings per day charged for Board during detention.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Barker & Co., Alexandria, E. Mahorcich and D. N. Mitzaki, Esqs., Suez, and in Bombay to

Bombay, 26th April, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following cargo per ship "Lauretta," from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of the same, failing which the goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned:—

J R—255 to 299 = 40 Casks Tar.

Do.—300 to 324 = 25 „ Cement.

Do.—325 to 381 = 57 „ Chalk.

E V— 1 to 40 = 49 „ do.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents ship "Lauretta."

Bombay, 26th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—The next Meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall, to-day, the 27th April, at 2 P.M.

I. B. LYON, Secretary to the Commission.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any shareholders of the East India Bank, anxious to join in the application which Nansee Khyraz intends to make in the High Court of Bombay, are requested to send in their names to him, at 13 Meadow Street, within four days from this date, that a meeting may be held and arrangements made in the matter.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1869. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

POONA RACES.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entrances, Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, Poona, instead of Mahableshwur, as before directed.

JOHN HUMFREY, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at 4-30 P.M., when the Report for the past year will be read, and the following Resolution will be proposed:—That in Rule XII. for the words "in the month of March in each year to receive an Annual Report" the following be substituted "annually to receive a Report."

John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, will occupy the Chair.

The Children attending the Society's Fort School will be examined, and Prizes will be distributed.

All interested in education are invited to be present.

D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.
D. C. BOYD, }

Bombay, 26th April, 1869.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1869, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year 1868.

2nd.—To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4th.—To consider the subject of insuring the new Mill.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Canjee Dewjee and Toolseydass Dewjee, who carried on business in partnership in Bombay and Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Kessowjee Chutoo.

Toolseydass Dewjee and Canjee Dewjee, Petitioners.

Upon hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for the abovenamed petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the above named petitioners, and the affidavit of Anundrao Venayeck, solemnly affirmed on the fifth day of April instant, and the Prothonotary's certificate thereto annexed, and no person appearing to show cause against such petition, I do order that the petitioners—Toolseydass Dewjee and Canjee Dewjee, trading as aforesaid—be discharged under the provisions of Sections 23rd and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, from all debts, claims, and demands in respect of the transaction included in the accounts filed by the trustees in the above matter; I do further order that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," "the Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "the Bombay Sumachar," and the "Jami Jamshed," at Bombay, and in the "Sind News" and "Sind Summachar" at Kurrachee.—Dated this fifth day of April, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Petitioners' Attorneys.

MANUSCRIPT BOOKS;

Strongly bound in Morocco; ruled, plainly for Memoranda, or with columns for Accounts.

FOOLSCAP OCTAVO
(6 by 3¾ inches.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
18 Sheets (288 pages) ...	0 14	1 0
24 „ (384 pages) ...	1 2	1 4
24 „ with lock and key ...	3 8	4 0

POST OCTAVO
(7 by 4½ inches).

18 Sheets..	1 8	1 12
24 do. ..	1 12	2 0
24 do. with lock and key	4 0	4 8

DEMY OCTAVO
(7½ by 4¾ inches).

18 Sheets ...	1 12	2 8
24 do...	2 4	2 0
24 do. with lock and key	4 8	5 8

FOOLSCAP FOLIO
(13 by 8 inches.)

Strongly half bound in Morocco, cloth sides; ruled plainly for letter copying or report books, or with columns for use as day books, cash books or ledgers.

3 quires (288 pages) ...	4 8	5 0
5 quires (480 pages) ...	6 8	7 0
10 quires (960 pages) ...	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, Co.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS, NEW SCALE OF PRICES.

	Rs.	as.
Anderson on the Manufacture of Gunpowder ...Rs.	8	12
Apjohn's Manual of the Metalloids	4	12
Ansted's Physical Geography	7	12
Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art. 3 vols.	40	0
Do do old edition, 1863	20	0
Birks on Matter and Ether	3	8
Brougham's Tracts, Mathematical and Physical	4	12
Beale's How to work with the Microscope. 400 Illustrations.	13	4
Buchan's Handy Book of Meteorology	5	8
Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy with reference to Natural Theology	15	0
Bloxam's Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic	10	0
Cazin's Phenomena and Laws of Heat	3	4
Chambers's Descriptive Astronomy	13	4
Crook and Rohrig's Practical Treatise on Metallurgy	20	0
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	7	12
Dana's System of Mineralogy	22	8
Dove's Law of Storms	6	12
Figuier's Ocean World	12	8
Figuier's World before the Deluge	10	0
Fresenius Manual of Chemical Analysis—Quantitative	11	4
Fitzroy's Weather Book, or Practical Meteorology	9	8
Frost and Fire, Hecla and Strökr. 2 vols.	25	0
Guillemin's The Heavens; or, Popular Astronomy	13	4
Gregory's Organic and Inorganic Chemistry	8	0
Graham's Elements of Chemistry, 2 vols	13	4
Guthrie's Elements of Heat and Non-Metallic Chemistry	3	12
Hartwig's Polar World	13	4
Hardwick's Photographic Chemistry	4	12
Haughton's Manual of Geology	3	12
Jones Croonian Lectures on Matter and Force	3	4
Kneeland's Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1868	4	12
Lankester's Popular Lectures on Food	2	4
—— Uses of Animals to Man	2	4
Lardner's Museum of Science and Art. 6 vols	13	4
—— Animal Physics	7	12
—— Popular Astronomy	3	0
Lyell on the Antiquity of Man	8	12
Lyell's Principles of Geology, 2 vols	20	0
Liebig's Hand Book of Organic Analysis	3	0
Lee on Animal Magnetism and Magnetic Lucid Somnambulism	4	12
Murchison's Siluria	15	0
Miller's Chemistry, part 1	9	8
—— part 3	12	8
Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea	3	4
Mangin's Desert World, 164 illustrations	7	12
Monckhoven's Photographic Optics	4	12
Naquet's Modern Chemistry, by Curtis	15	12
Nichol's Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences	13	4
Nichol's Architecture of the Heavens	10	0
Noad's Student's Text Book of Electricity	7	12
Pereira's Lectures on Polarized Light	3	12
Page's Geology for general Readers	3	12
Percy's Metallurgy of Iron and Steel	26	4
Phillip's Mining and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver	20	0
—— Vesuvius	6	12
—— Manual of Geology	5	12
Phipson's Thunder and Lightning, 39 engravings	3	4
Quin's Wonders of Optics—70 engravings	3	4
Quekett on the Microscope	13	4
Report of the British Association, 1850, 1851 each	8	0
Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology, 2 vols.	7	8
Student and Intellectual Observer, vols 1 and 2 ...each.	6	12
Smyth's Life and Work at the Great Pyramid in 1865. 3 vols. 8vo.	35	0
Shuttleworth's First Principles of Modern Chemistry	3	0
Somerville's Molecular and Microscopic Science, 2 vols	13	4
—— Physical Geography, 2 vols	5	0
Transactions of the Social Science Association at Birmingham, 1868	7	12
Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy, vol. 1	15	12
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines. 3 vols.	60	0
Underground Life, or Mines and Miners—Illustrated	26	4
Useful Metals and their Alloys	4	12
Volcanoes and Earthquakes—69 Woodcuts	6	12
Webb's Celestial Objects for common Telescopes	4	12
Wood's Geological Observations in South Australia	8	12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks..........	14	„ 20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton..........	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	„ 18½
	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
	Lisle Thread Hose..........	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped..........	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks..........	25	„ 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
	India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
	Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	65	0
	Do. Dress Do.	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
	Do. all Wool „	10	0
	Do. Cashmere „	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. „	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Belgian „	7	0
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Shakspear „	7	0
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Regent „	7	0
	The Indian „	7	0
	The Improved West End „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do.	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces..........	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends..........	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons...		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen..........	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8	
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs..........	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain..........	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs..........	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings..........	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks..........	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)..........		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats..........	14	0
	Drab Shell Felt	10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
	The Jerome do.	7	8
	The Cantab do.	7	8
	The Isis do.	7	8
	The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves..........Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Threa	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Koussein.
Curare.
Propylamine: said to be a specific for Gout.
Bichlorde of Methyline.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Collodium Vescians.
Ul. Gynocardia (Chaulmogra Oil).
Liquor Chirettine (Kemp), one drachm equal to five ounces Infusum Chirettæ. The best preparation extant.
Eye Douches, Hanging and Elastic.
Pessaries, Hodges', Greenhaugh's, and India Rubber.
Atkin's Clinical Thermometers.
Cassellas' Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.
Do. New Mercurial Minimum Thermometer.
Rain Guages.
Throat Syringes.
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft.
Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Magnesium Wire.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

March, 1869.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.

Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici).......... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
„ 2 Do. Do.
„ „ Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,

Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill..........Rs. 20 per mensem.

Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon.......... „ 15 „

Tuning Pianos .... „ 7 „

Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music.......... „ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Tuesday the 27th April, 1869, at 2 P.M., at the Association's office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, for the purpose of receiving the accounts made up to 31st December, 1868, and the report of the Liquidators.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 22nd April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 29th instant, from parties willing to undertake the widening the lower road leading to the Government House, Malabar Point, and constructing Lodges at the entrance thereof.

The plan and specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 24th April, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for filling in the Mandasheyt Viaduct, Thull Ghaut.

The plans, specification, general conditions, and form of tender can be seen at the District Engineer's office, "Villa Byculla."

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Mandasheyt Viaduct," should be delivered at this office on or before the 30th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, 23rd April, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of a Road between Bellasis Road and Falkland Road.

Printed forms of tender and bills of quantities may be obtained, and the contract drawings and specifications may be inspected, at the office of the undersigned.

A deposit of rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, which should be sent in on or before the 4th day of May, 1869, addressed to A. T. Crawford, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAITES,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Apollo House, Ex. Engr.'s Office, 22nd April, 1869.

TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE to ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned being desirous of obtaining tenders for the construction and repairs of several Works in connection with Local Funds Department of the Tanna Collectorate, Notice is hereby given, that plans, specifications, forms of tender, and conditions of Contracts may be inspected, and forms of tender obtained, on application at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 26th day of April, 1869, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Tenders sealed and marked outside "Tender for Local Fund Works" must be addressed to the undersigned, and delivered at his office on or before the 5th day of May. No tender can be entertained that is not made on the form provided.

The undersigned does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. J. ADDIS, C. E., Local Funds Engineer, Tanna.

Local Funds Engineer's Office, Tanna, 20th April, 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a third and final distribution of assets, at the rate of Rs. 4-2 annas per share, will be payable on or after the 12th instant, at the office of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, on producing the receipts for the 1st call or certificates given by the Liquidators.

This dividend will not be payable on those shares standing in the names of parties who are in any way indebted to the Corporation.

Those who have not received the 1st and 2nd dividends are requested to apply at once for the same, otherwise their claim will be forfeited.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators.
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, }

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On Wednesday the 5th day of May 1869, Messrs Bennett and Company will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by the order of the sole surviving Executor of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle, all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cavel Street, Kalbadavie, and numbered 36 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a house in the occupation of Mr. Connelly, on or towards the west by a house in the occupation of Mr. De Souza, on or towards the north by a house in the occupation of Mr. Fernandes, and on or towards the south by the Fuzendaree oart belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, and to Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of April, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Executor appointed under the Will of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the Khandeish Farming Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 100 per Share has been this day made on all the Contributories of the said Khandeish Farming Company settled on the list of Contributories on the 14th instant.

All Contributories to such Company are hereby required to pay the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call to T. F. Punnett, Esq., Liquidator of the said Company, in the proportions following, viz.:—

Rs. 50 forthwith.

Rs. 50 on or before the 15th day of May, 1869.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the Alliance Financial Corporation, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the twenty-ninth day of April, instant, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, has been appointed to make a call on all the Contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Company propose that such call shall be for Rupees Fifty per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour, and at such place, to offer objections to such call.—Dated this 15th day of April 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL, Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Manockjee Ruttonjee, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, who lately carried on business in partnership with Naojee Rustomjee and Company as Merchants, and with Atmaram Madhowji and Company as Brokers to the firm of Messrs. Alex. C. Brice and Co.

The Final Accounts of the above Estate have this day been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court in accordance with Section XXI. of Act XXVIII. of 1865.

JNO. MACFARLANE, For Self and co-Trustee.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Sumachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of Jumnadass Doolubdass and Davidass Luckmidass, carrying on business under the name and style of Jumnadass and Davidass.

Upon reading the Petition of John Macfarlane and George Ramsay Wilson, and the affidavit of verification thereof sworn on the twenty-second day of April, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Attorneys for the Trustees, I do order under Section 16 of the above Act that resignation of the said John Macfarlane as a Trustee of the said estate be accepted as of and from this 22nd day of April, and that the said John Macfarlane be discharged from the duties of Trustee as and from this day; and I do further order, under Section 16 of the said Act, that any or all acts required or authorised to be done by the Trustees under the provisions of the said Act, be done by the said George Ramsay Wilson alone.—Dated this 22nd day of April 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustees.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 3 post free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ....Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

REDUCED RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—"The English Assurance Company, Fire and Life" (being free from combination) issue Fire Policies at 20 per cent below the rates of all other offices in Bombay. Stamps paid for by the Company. For further particulars apply to

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to clause 17, section 95, of Act XIX. of 1865, a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 5 Church Gate Street, on Saturday the 1st proximo, at 2 P.M.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st April, 1869.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall are requested to close off their respective accounts as speedily as possible. The undersigned begs to give notice, that as it is necessary to close the accounts of the firm she will be compelled to enforce payment should no heed be paid to this advertisement.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's Receiving Ship "Ajdaha," of 1,440 tons burthen, coppered and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer, or the deposit money will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1869.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits..........Rs. 35

Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats... „ 18

Do. do. do Trousers .... „ 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.

Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.

Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.

Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.

Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.

No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Opposite Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.

BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.

FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.

FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.

FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.

BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.

BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.

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WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.

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FANCY FLANNEL, silk and wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.

FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.

REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.

LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.

STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.

WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS. White Linen and Fancy Bordered

WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.

COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.

COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.

SCARF of the Newest Pattern.

TIES, White and Black Dress.

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HATS, DRAB SHELL.

ELWOOD'S Hats, Black, Drab, and Brown.

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.

VENTILATING HATS, sure preservative of Sunstroke.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS of all kinds.

PUGGREES of all newest kinds and patterns.

RAILWAY RUGS of all sizes and patterns.

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2 HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S

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Six Airs with Variations, selected from the Works of the Classical Composers, as performed by Miss Arabella Sd. Goddard; a New Edition Fingered:

No. 1 Mozart's Tema con Variaziona, in A 0
2 Dussek's Troubadour 3 0
3 Steibelt's Airs Russes 3 0
4 Dussek's First French Air, Op. 71.. ... 3 0
5 Dussek's Second French Air, Op. 71. ... 3 0
6 Dussek's Third French Air 3 0

THECLA BADARZEWSKA.

La Prière d'une Vièrge 2

BEETHOVEN.

Beethoven's Sonatas, edited and fingered by Charles Halle:

No. 1 Sonata, No. 1, Op. 2, in F min., ded. to Haydn ... 4 0
2 Sonata, No. 2, Op. 2, in A, ded. to Haydn.. ... 4 0
3 Sonata, No. 3, Op. 2, in C, ded. to Haydn... ... 4 0
4 Sonata, Op. 7, in E flat 5 0
5 Sonata, No. 1, Op. 10, in C minor, ded. to la Comtesse de Browne ... 4 0
6 Sonata, No. 2, Op. 10, in F. ded. to la Comtesse de Browne ... 4 0
7 Sonata, No. 3, Op. 10, in D, ded. to la Comtesse de Browne ... 4 0
8 Sonata Pathétique, Op. 13, in C minor, ded. to Prince Lichnowski ... 5 0
Sonata, No. 1, Op. 14, in E ... 4 0
10 Sonata, No. 2, Op. 14, in G ... 4 0
11 Sonata, Op. 22, in B flat, ded. to la Comtesse de Browne ... 6 0
12 Sonata, Funeral March, Op. 26, in A flat, ded. to Prince Lichnowski ... 4 0
13 Sonata quasi Fantasia, No. 1, Op. 27, in C sharp minor, ded. to Css. G. de Guicciardi ... 4 0

H. BERTINI.

Twenty-five Studies, Op. 29, intended as introductory to the celebrated Studies of J. B. Cramer. Book 1.. ... 6 0
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BEYER.

Alpen Horn ... 2 0
My Heart's on the Rhine 2 6
Come t' adoro (Fleur Italienne) 2 0
L'amo, ah, l'amo ... 2 0
Thine is my heart ... 2 0
Krieger's Lust 3 0
Agatha (When the Swallows) ... 3 0
O wert thou in the cold blast ... 2 6
Camelia Polka ... 2 0
Azalia Polka ... 2 6
Lebe-wohl, or ("The Adieu") ... 3
Adelaide (Beethoven's) ... 4 0
Trab, Trab ... 2 6
Fantasia on Roberto il Diavolo ... 3 0
Mira, O Norma 2

COMETTANT.

Celebrated Nocturne (Raphael) ... 2 0
Sympathy ... 2 0

CZERNY.

Forty Daily Exercises, Op. 337, (New Edition), carefully fingered and revised by Lindsay Sloper... ... 10 0
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HELLER.

Tarantelle, Op. 85, Nos. 1 and 2. Fingered and Edited by Charles Hallé ... 2 6

H. HERZ.

Non più mesta ... 4 0
O dolce concento... ... 3 6
La Violette ... 4 0
Parisienne ... 4 6
Come per me sereno (Sonnambula) ... 2 6
Polacca, "Son vergin vezzosa," from I Puritani ... 3 0
Exercises and Scales for the Pianoforte ... 4 0

KALKBRENNER.

La Femme du Marin, Pensée fugitive, Op. 139 ... 2 0
Major and Minor Scales, in octaves, 6ths, 10ths, and 3rds... 6 0

LACOMBE.

Dors, mon enfant (new edition) ... 2 0

MARCAILHOU.

Indiana Valse ... 2 0
Le Torrent Valse ... 3 6

C. MAYER.

La Fontaine ... 3 0

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of Wood or Iron to fold up
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from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 each.

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in a variety of forms, per packet
from As. 12 to Rs. 10-8.

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from Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CORKSCREWS AND LEVER KNIVES
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7-8.

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from Rs. 1 to Rs. 28.

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of the most useful modern patterns made

SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
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Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather
or Japanned Tin
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100.

MILK
Condensed Swiss or English Desiccated
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per tin or bottle.

OVERLAND TRUNKS
from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Fish, Meat, Pates, Pies, Sausages, &c. &c.
from ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 per tin.

PIPES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
of every description.

POCKET CANTEENS
completely fitted
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.

POCKET FILTERS
Ascending Syphon, or Solid Charcoal, each complete in case,
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.

POCKET DRAM FLASKS
with cups, covered with leather or wicker, plain or with straps
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12.

PORTMANTEAUX
Basil, Black, or Solid Leather,
from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 33.

RAILWAY KEYS
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.

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from Rs 10-8 to Rs. 30.

SANDWICH CASES
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 15.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS
of unsurpassed purity.

STATIONERY
of every description, by the first makers.

SWIMMING BELTS
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-8.

SYPHON TAPS
German silver or Electro Plated
from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8.

TABLE, AND DESSERT KNIVES
of the best steel
from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

TABLE, DESSERT, AND TEA SPOONS
strongly electro plated on the hardest metal,
from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS
White Metal, or Terra Cotta Ware,
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 6.

UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHING
of superior Manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS
of the best brands and of every description.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS
specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market firm. Steady demand for Colaba shares to-day, they rose from 1,375 to 1,400 and closed firm at 1,390. New Bank of Bombay shares were also asked for at 552½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	132 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1390
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	890
2,080,000	1,000	600	„11-14	Do. New	495
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	865
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1150—1160

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,020
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	500
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1110
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	50	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180—
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 p-	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	108—110.
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	„ Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	410
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
250,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160—170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
Five per cent	108¼ -
Four per cent	93¾ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¼
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	100¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10, per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106-10
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16-0-0
Australian Gold	„ 169-9-

CALCUTTA—20TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—Considerable amount of purchases were made in 4 per cents. at Rs. 7-12, 7-10, and 7-8 discount; a good deal at Rs. 7-6 and 7-5, and two lots of Rs. 9,000 and 10,000 at Rs. 7-4 discount; small pieces were bought at from 7-4 to 7-0 discount. There were demands for 5 per cents. of 1856-57, and several transactions took place at Rs. 8-0 premium. Some trifling business in 5½ per cents. were report at Rs. 12-6 and 12-8 premium. 10 years' Debentures sold at Rs. 7-4, and 15 years Debentures at Rs. 8-4 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,610.

Delhi Railway Stock, at Rs. 225 per £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, a large number, at Rs. 400 per full share and Rs. 200, per half share.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, 5 only, at Rs. 275 each.

National Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 130, but no seller.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 24th April 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	77,14,897
Deposits at Head Office	1,70,14,871
Deposits at Branches	15,33,183
Bank Post Bills outstanding	14,48,301
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,62,874
	Rs. 3,29,77,742
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	10,54,086
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	14,05,218
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	12,23,171
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	82,36,913
Dead Stock	4,66,384
Stamps	8,406
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	6,62,030
Overdrafts	2,293
Cash	37,14,897
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,13,14,900
Do. do. at Branches	44,61,987
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	14,27,457
	Rs. 3,29,77,742

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 17th April, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. a. p.
Capital		56,25,000 0 0
Public Deposits		76,79,934 3 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		75,89,110 2 4
Cash Credits undrawn do.		3,29,143 8 6
Post Bills		14,970 14 8
Reserve Fund		5,62,500 0 0
Rest		1,62,933 5 5
Rupees		2,19,63,592 2 5
ASSETS.		
Silver and Notes at Head Office	26,17,355 6 9	
Silver and Notes at Branches	71,77,929 5 6	
		97,95,284 12 3
Govt. Securities		2,31,069 13 4
Govt. Reserve, Cash	19,09,433 0 11	
Securities		19,09,433 0 11
Loans at Head Office and Branches		21,84,908 11 11
Amounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches		6,32,955 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		46,14,470 10 10
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches		2,29,237 9 2
Bills of Exchange do.		16,20,048 1 8
Due by other Banks		7,46,234 6 4
Rupees		2,19,63,592 2 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Gaitskell, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Umballa.

Wyllie, Lieutenant, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 26.

Holdich, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Dehra Dhoon.

GARRISON ORDER.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain C. Monsell, 1-23rd Foot, has obtained leave of absence from 25th April to 23rd June 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £0 15s. Nominal
Overland	Cotton	£6 0s. 0d. to £6 10s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Suez, April 13.
26	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 23.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Vingorla, April 23.
	Pride of the Ocean	Duke	Newport, Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.
	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Malabar Coast.
	Queen of the Lakes	Scobie	Liverpool.
	Evening Star	Harley	Calcutta.
	Earnest	Jacobson	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Comorin, Turner, for Kurrachee.

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, Thompson, for Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer General Outram, Teasdale, for Cutch.

Ship Western Belle, Montgomery, for Liverpool.

Ship Earl Russell, Sergeant, for London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Koina, for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Magdala, for Aden and Suez.

Steamer Phlox, for Malabar Coast and Goa.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on April 22.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·799 inches.
Temperature of the Air	83·4 „
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9 „
Dew Point	71·5 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·681 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·0 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	88·2 „
Minimum do. do.	79·7 „
Gen. Direction of Wind.	NW, SW, WNW, NW.
Movement in 24 hours	387 miles.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TERRY—PAUL—March 30th, at Aberdeen, Scotland, Alex. R. Terry, Esq., C. E. (Bombay,) of Great Marlow Bucks, to Annie Hay, eldest daughter of the late George Paul, Esq., of Newseat, Aberdeenshire.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

JUDGE—April 19th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain C. N. Judge, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MADRAS

BIRTH.

INNES—April 16th, at 7, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore, the wife of D. C. A. Innes, Surgeon, 16th Queen's Lancers, of twin daughters.

DEATH.

MURRAY—April 9th, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain A. G. Murray, M. S. C., aged 28 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BRADFORD—April 16th, at Goona, Central India, the wife of Captain E. R. C. Bradford, of a son.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has, by General Power of Attorney, duly authorized the undersigned to act for him during his absence from Bombay.

26th April, 1869. GEORGE HOOPER.

MR. JAMES FAICHNEY is authorized to sign Bills for Manager.

26th April, 1869. GEORGE HOOPER.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1869.

THE European Loafer question seems again on the surface wanting discussion, and, if possible, decision. Our worthy contemporary the *Bombay Guardian*, which, when it deigns to look at mundane affairs, is often very shrewd, practicable and sensible, has the following in his last issue on this subject:—

> Should Government resolve that deportation is the most eligible disposition to make of European vagrants, they will never want vagrants to deport. *Kala Pani* may be a terror to natives, but it is certainly none to Europeans in India. Europeans who are about to give way to the temptations of loaferism, to give to the winds the responsibility to work and be respectable, are not likely to be any the more repelled by the vista of misery opening before them if its termination is to be the privilege of proceeding at the expense of the State to some other clime. There are many respectable and well-behaved men who would be glad to be deported from India, who would remember with gratitude the kindness of the Government that should give them a free passage. But this privilege is to be reserved, say rather some would wish it to be, for loafers. In most civilized countries vagrancy is forbidden, and should be so here: those who are not able to live without working, are able to work, and are unwilling to work, should be made to work and to pay for their own support, and should be cut off from the drink that tends to unfit them for working. The whole thing is in a nutshell; perhaps that is it what makes it so difficult for some to see it.

We are much mistaken if these views do not yet commend themselves to the public and to the Supreme Legislature as the basis upon which only any rational and enduring settlement of the question can be effected. There are circumstances under which deportation might be advisable, might be perhaps the best thing to do; and therefore we take no objection to the power reserved in the Bill to provide against vagrancy now before the Supreme Legislative Council for local governments to deport, "if after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable." But in the vast majority of instances deportation to a more agreeable climate than this, subsistence during the conveyance there, and "a sum of money sufficient for the vagrant's subsistence for one month" after the voyage is at an end, would act as so many premiums on idleness, improvidence and vice, in the face of which we do not know how many reasonable decent men, nay brave men, bravely struggling against an adverse fate, would be tempted to give way.

No, deportation as a wholesale resource will not do. Then looking to the necessary continuance of this class of persons amongst us,—"The poor ye shall always have with you,"—what are we to do with them? They are objects at once of sympathy and of distrust; and the most and best that can be done for them is to help them to help themselves. We may not let them starve, but they must learn by experience, however painful, that "whoso shall not work neither shall he eat bread." For this purpose we must have in the presidency towns, and in some at least of the larger Mofussil stations, places of retreat in their nature akin to the English Workhouse. Mere vagrancy is a statutable offence in England, but it is seldom punished as such unless when accompanied by some other wickedness not so readily punishable by itself. And in this country, where the European vagabond has necessarily wandered so much before we have to deal with him on the spot there must be still more reluctance to make vagrancy of itself a severely punishable offence. It must be taken off the road, however, somehow. It is a public offence, a social evil, an unnecessary degradation of the European character before subject races, and in that way an appreciable source of danger to the prestige of our empire, which ought not to be allowed to last. The vagrant must not find the workhouse a pleasant place in any way. It must be the nearest thing to a prison possible, and any infringement of its rules must be made as summarily punishable as the infringement of regular prison rules is. It is a place not for making the vagrant comfortable, but for enabling him to have food in, to subsist in, till he can better himself elsewhere; and for such food and such subsistence he must at least pay something. If he can do nothing else, he must break stones. Nothing without labour, must be the motto of these institutions, and vagrancy so called must be literally swept off the roads at whatever cost in money or to the feelings of those concerned.

By the Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General it is proposed to provide that "where any person of European extraction is brought out to India under an engagement to serve any other person or any company, association, or body of persons in any capacity, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then the person or company, association, or body to serve whom he was so brought out to India, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his deportation and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant."

If the importers of the persons so soon becoming vagrants do not object to this, we do not see that it concerns the public to do so. If the period for enforcing liability had been extended beyond a year, it would have been more objectionable. As it is we are content that the whole Bill as it stands should pass into a law, and we wish to see it passed accordingly.

THERE are certain politicians to whom the progress of Russia in Central Asia gives great satisfaction. They follow the fortunes of the aggressive power with interest and unconcealed delight, and smile complacently when they get a glimpse of the comprehensive plans of the Court of St. Petersburg. To them it is quite enough that fresh prospects of trade are apparently opened, and their recipe for a counter policy is that we should enter and share the wide field of commerce in which we are born to succeed. All we have to do is to exchange Consuls and secure the best terms we can for the admission of the goods we have to sell into the Russian markets of Central Asia. Now, there is not the least objection to this proposal, in itself. We can have no motive for refusing to trade with any and every nation or fragment of a nation under the sun. If diplomacy can secure for us fair admission to the countries held in subjection by Russia, let it be done. But what a small way this goes in the matter. How far short it falls even of the Russian notions on the subject! Their sole object is not the development of trade, it is the acquisition of territory, power, command of men, of resources, of all that is included in the word Empire. Nothing could please the Russians more than that, as our one-eyed politicians suggest, we and all the rest of the world should be blind to everything but the trading facilities offered by Russia; disregard her large designs; rejoice in her conquests; and preach peace day after day.

Some time since we drew attention to the frank avowal of the *Moscow Gazette* that the main use of the position won by Russo-Turkistan is not the promotion of trade, but the acquisition of Constantinople. To the import of that candid confession our peaceful councillors seem absolutely blind. While commenting on the rejection of the absurd idea that we should negotiate for the neutralization of intervening territory, our contemporary, for instance, ignores altogether the broader statement that the key to the Eastern Question is now on the Oxus. Nor do the significant expressions in General Romanoffski's report, which we published on Saturday, enlighten him. He thinks it enough to say that the Czar intended to establish a perfect military connexion between his European and Asiatic dominions, and to add that if the original plan was exceeded, we have no right to utter a word of blame. In such cases indulgence in complaints is weakness; but it is greater weakness to overlook the object of an adversary. General Romanoffski reveals enough of the original design to show that it included the subjection of the Khanates. For what purpose? To obtain a strong footing in Central Asia, and the control of the whole country between the Caucasus and the frontiers of China. In order to accomplish this it was necessary to improve the communications, take advantage of the water ways, and make roads that would enable a Russian General to consider the army in the Caucasus as a reserve for Central Asia. The plan is eminently wise and admirable, but it is one for the augmentation and consolidation of military power, not for the mere furtherance of trade. With what object? The grand aim of Russian power—mastery in the Black Sea, possession of the Lower Danube, and lordship over, if not the actual proprietorship of, Constantinople. The Russian Cabinet thought and think that by threatening India they could and can neutralize our power and influence in the settlement of the Eastern Question. They would never have marched to the Oxus for the sake of the extension of trade. The date of the "original design"—1854—a period when England and France, masters of the Black Sea, were preparing to defend Constantinople, throws a bright light on the motives on which that plan was based.

We have never treated the question as alarmists, nor have we talked of the "Russian phantom." But we consider it shortsighted and suicidal to regard the politic course of Russia with indifference, except so far as it is supposed to promote trade with Central Asia. The true method of proceeding is to estimate justly the whole field of military and political events, both in Asia and in Europe, as they affect the fortunes of the British Empire, and to deal with them firmly, prudently and deliberately, but deal with them; and not put your head in a bag and cry out—"Oh, nothing has happened but the opening up of new markets!"

SURGEON F. AITKINS, Civil Surgeon, Tanna, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

THE "Overland Mail" of the 2nd inst. draws attention to the circumstance that "a correspondent of the 'Standard' enquires why there is not a distribution to the shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, of such funds as have been realised in the course of the liquidation, without waiting for the collection of further sums. The enquirer would get the answer sooner than by return of mail, for on the 10th instant the liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay sent warrants to England for a first distribution of Rs. 50 per share from the assets realised. This distribution will enable the shareholders of the Old Bank, if they choose, to take up their proportionate allotment in the "reserved issue" of the New Bank. Should they not be inclined to avail themselves of that issue the amount due to them will be paid, either to them or to their agents, in cash in Bombay. It is payable on the 30th June next. We believe formal intimation of this first distribution will shortly be made to the shareholders of the Old Bank who are resident in India.

CAPTAIN LUGARD, Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Jubbulpore, in room of Major Ryder, who has gone on furlough to Europe.

THE "Central India Times" hears that "the Supreme Government have so much appreciated the valuable services rendered by the Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars that they have invited a recommendation from the local government for an increase to that officer's salary."

THE Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces is said to have recommended the abolition of the Nagpore Small Cause Court, and the formation in its stead of a large Station Court, for the adjudication of all Civil suits. Colonel Magniac to be Judge with the rank of 1st class Deputy Commissioner, and to be aided in his duties by two European Assistant Judges.

THE Calcutta High Court has laid down the following rule for observance in all Civil and Criminal Courts:—"With the permission of the presiding Judge, any advocate or pleader may address the Court in English, when any one of the pleaders on the opposite side is acquainted with that language, or whenever the senior of such pleaders or his clients consents to this being done."

A MADRAS paper informs us that "agreeably to the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the payment of an honorarium of Rupees (1,500) one thousand and five hundred to Mr. T. E. Scriven in acknowledgment of the industry and ability displayed by him in improving the stamping machinery used at the Mint and in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps."

ACCORDING to the *Saigon Courier*, the French Settlement is making rapid progress. For the three last months of 1868 the quantity of rice exported amounted to 22,521,240 kilogrammes. Six principal and two branch lines of telegraphs connect all the most important posts in Cochin-China. There are in all nineteen river cables, one extending to the Gulf of Siam *via* Hatien. It remains for us, therefore, to extend our lines through British Burmah to Siam, to put Saigon in communication with every part of India as well as with Europe. Considering that it is only ten years since Saigon was taken by the French, it must be admitted that the colony has made rapid strides.

THE "Central India Times" seems from the following paragraphs to have a grudge at Mr. Morris, the acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:—"The Chief Commissioner has been busy, for some time past, sounding wells and inspecting latrines in the city and elsewhere. A truly dignified employment for the head of our administration to be engaged in!" "We are glad to learn that the Chief Commissioner has recently given an 'entrée' to the Residency and a place at his hospitable board to a clerk and a police inspector. Come, this, at least, is a move in the right direction." The Nagpore paper has other similar allusions to Mr. Morris in the same issue.

IT is surprising, says the "Bombay Catholic Examiner," that no notice has been taken of a remarkable decree issued by the Government of Portugal, on Feb. 25 last, whereby slavery is abolished in all the Portuguese colonies. This is a fact that interests the Bombay Government, on account of the relations it has with the east coast of Africa; but we believe we are the first to mention it. The credit of the decree is due to the Sa Da Bandeira ministry, the most active member of which is His Lordship Alves Martin, Bishop of Vizeu. On the 6th January of this year this ministry had resigned, but was recalled by the King Don Luis a fortnight later, and then their first act was to dissolve the Cortes, and to summon another that was to meet on May 2nd.

IN order to settle the future arrangements for the government of the Convict Settlement at the Andamans, Colonel Man, the Superintendent, was summoned to wait on the Viceroy at Calcutta. The settlement will in future be entirely separated from the Chief Comissionership of British Burmah, and will have its own distinct police establishment. Supplies of cattle will be drawn from the Nicobars, all other supplies direct from Calcutta. The local arrangements of the settlement have also undergone revision, with the view of allowing the Superintendent to try the experiment of inviting free Chinese emigrants to settle on the north side of the harbour. The main body of the convicts will be located on the Haddo and Aberdeen promontories, the shore lots being held by the better class of criminals, the worst being employed as far back as possible in making clearances. Viper island will continue the penal depot of the settlement. Chatham will be the site of one of the main hospitals. Ross island will continue to hold the civil and military head quarters. Colonel Man has been instructed to apply the principle of the Straits Settlement rules in the discipline of the convicts, that is, periods of probation, gradually leading to various advantages, and finally to freedom within the limits of the settlement.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL.

A discussion took place in the House of Lords last night on the military condition of the country.

Lord Monck urged the necessity for an improved organisation and advocated a modified adoption of the Prussian system. Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Cambridge deprecated any departure from the system of voluntary service, and said that the question of a reorganisation of the army was receiving earnest attention.

Clauses 19 to 23 of the Irish Reform Bill have been adopted by large majorities.

The paid Aides-de-Camp of the Queen are to be increased to 28 of whom the Indian Army will supply 4. Two of the Aides-de-Camp are to be chargeable to the Indian revenue.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has presided at a meeting of the Christian Mission to Egypt.

The Southampton election petition has been abandoned.

The name of Colonel Boulmeson appears in the Obituary of the week.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton		50,000 bales.
„ „	Surats	16,000 „
„ Import of Cotton		91,000 „
„ „	Surats	25,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton		365,000 „
„ Stock in London		84,000 „
„ „	Surats	77,000 „

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Cotton Market opens steady.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera to arrive ship named 9¼d.

In the Manchester Market there is more business doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s. 4½d.
8¼ „	11s. 3d.
40's Twist	1s. 4d.

Biddings for Government Bills on India for the sum of £350,000 have been advertised for the 5th of May.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR NAGPORE.

WE were wrong yesterday in stating that Mr. Wrottesley, who was killed by an accident on the railway near Nagpore, was a Punjab Government official. He was, we learn, Assistant Commissioner at Wurdah. It seems that on Friday he was passing along the line from Wurdah to Sindee in a trolly with Mr. Barnes, inspector of permanent way. They had no lights, and about eight in the evening a train came up from Nagpore and smashed the trolly. Mr. Wrottesley was, as we stated yesterday, killed on the spot. Mr. Barnes had his right limbs so seriously injured that they were amputated, but his injuries were so severe that he has since died.

THE DEEP-SEA TELEGRAPH TO BOMBAY.

THE laying of a deep-sea cable from Suez to Bombay is an event of nearer date than many of our readers may have yet realised. Our Commercial Correspondent in London has kept them fully acquainted with the projects that have taken shape at that chief seat of enterprise, but Bombay people have got into a way of thinking that the proverbial slips between the cup and the lip are as nothing to the slips between the starting of a company and the completion of its scheme. But the British Indian Sub-marine Telegraph Company, which has undertaken to carry out the scheme of a deep-sea telegraph from Suez to Bombay, is setting about its work in earnest. The Company is to co-operate with the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company, which has its own lines from Italy to Alexandria (including two cables from Malta to Alexandria) and is dependent on no extraneous assistance except in France. The manager of the Anglo-Mediterranean line, Mr. J. Douglas Lyle Gibbs, is at present in Bombay, in connection with the new scheme; and one object of his visit is to make enquiries as to the most suitable part of the island at which to bring the cable ashore. The choice, we believe, is likely to lie between Mahim Sands and Back Bay. Of the two, Back Bay seems to be considered in some respects the better. If that place were chosen the cable would probably be brought in a little to the West of the Prongs. The cable from Suez to Aden and thence to Bombay will be altogether 3,600 nautical miles in length and will follow pretty nearly the course of the P. & O. steamers. This is just the route which was recommended in 1866 by the Parliamentary Committee of which Mr. Crawford was chairman. We read in the prospectus of the Company that "the Admiralty have recently obtained an excellent line of soundings from Aden to Bombay, indicating low temperatures, and that the nature of the sea bottom and the depths of water are similar to those of the present Atlantic Sub-marine Cable routes; and the soundings previously taken in the Red Sea furnish a safe and satisfactory line for the remaining distance. From the singular calmness of the seas between Bombay and Suez at certain seasons of the year, the risks of submerging the cable are greatly below those successfully overcome in the case of the Atlantic lines." These statements are encouraging. The "Great Eastern," which is to bring out the cable, is expected to leave England in November or December next, and to be in Bombay about February, and will be under the command of Captain Halpin, formerly her chief officer, and lately captain of the repairing ship "Chiltern," which is engaged in the Mediterranean at present, but will be brought out for use in connection with the Suez and Bombay cable. Sir James Anderson, who is managing director of both Companies, is expected out to witness the laying of the cable; and Mr. John Pender, the chairman of the British Indian Company, will also probably come out. It is not certain, we believe, that Captain Sherard Osborn will come. Captain Osborn is managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, which has contracted to supply the cable and lay it, under similar conditions to those entered into with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

It is gratifying to think that there is this early prospect of the cable being laid. And we have good reason to expect that the working of the lines of the Anglo-Mediterranean Company on the other side will be satisfactory. That Company's wires extend from Suez to Turin, and are under the charge of trained English clerks at all the stations. On an average, we believe, a message may be despatched from London to Alexandria in the morning and an answer to it got in the evening. When the cable is laid between Suez and Bombay, messages will be passed between these two places direct, Aden being allowed communication perhaps twice a day, at fixed hours. It is needless to say a single word of the benefits the completion of the scheme will bring. Rapidity and accuracy of communication, and an almost complete immunity from the present perpetually recurring interruptions, are what we have every ground to look for. And the difference in the tariff (£3 being the charge proposed for a message of twenty words) will be so slight as to be of no moment.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 19th April, to Saturday, 24th April 1869.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheel Tax	3,257 13 1
House Rate	5,352 13 11
License Tax	0 0 0
Police Rate	3,844 0 0
Lighting do.	3,465 9 6
Water do.	5,584 11 8
Halalcore Cess	4,541 8 9
Market Fees	1,360 8 0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	0 0 0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,941 3 0
Fines and Penalties	328 6 0
Total Rs.	29,676 9 11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

THE great military event of the week has been the Volunteer Review on Easter Monday at Dover. The day was cold, stormy, and disagreeable, but large numbers of Volunteers had arrived at Dover on Monday morning, where they began to parade in a force of about 20,000 men, on the esplanade, about two o'clock. The weather was so bad, however, that Sir Hope Grant, encouraged by a council of war of the Volunteer brigadiers, dismissed the parade, and the men sought for what shelter they could in the houses of the town. About an hour later the weather cleared, and it was decided that the Volunteers should march past the commanding general on their return route to the station. Shortly afterwards, however, the Duke of Cambridge arrived, and ordered the review to take place at once. The assembly was immediately sounded at all parts of the town, but was not universally responded to by the Volunteers, many of whom were wet and some incapable. Those who did appear on parade were not conspicuous for a thorough discipline or an amazing regularity of manœuvre. The consequence has been that there has been a loud demand on the part of the press and the public that the Volunteers should be made amenable to military discipline, and should be associated more frequently for purposes of training with the regular army and the militia. It is probable that this reform, which is seriously required, will not take place immediately, but that before long a general reorganization will take place of our whole military system. Public opinion has expressed itself too loudly on this subject to be much longer disregarded, and Mr. Cardwell has at present the whole subject under his serious considera tion. He has as yet, however, matured no plans, and it will not be till late in the Parliamentary session that any scheme of reform can be laid before Parliament. The prominent features of army reform which Mr. Cardwell may be expected to advocate will be, the shortening of the period of enlistment, the greater localisation of troops than at present, the formation of an efficient reserve force, and the subjection of the Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers in the particular districts to the authority of the General Officers commanding those districts.

At present a committee is sitting at the War Office under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, which is considering the organization of the War Office and other points of our military administration. This committee has now before it the question whether the charge of munition of war should be vested in the Department of Control or in the Artillery. Before the report of the committee appears, it is impossible to predict what will be the results of its enquiries upon this point, but it appears probable that the ultimate decision arrived at will be that munitions of war should be in the charge of the Controller at the base of operations and at the depôts in the line of communications, but should on being issued from these depôts come into the charge of the Artillery. After this point has been decided, it is likely that Lord Northbrook and his committee, of which the members are Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Stansfeld, the Secretary to the Treasury, will enquire into the whole question of army reform, and, supported by their opinions, Mr. Cardwell will propose his ideas of reform to the House of Commons. A commission on the subject of military education is also being held at the War Office, of which Lord Dufferin is chairman. Some great changes may be expected from this commission. Among these is the abolition of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which may be amalgamated with the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. The building at Woolwich would in that case be devoted to the purpose of advanced military instruction for the Royal Artillery. The Herbert Hospital at Shooter's Hill is to be given up, and the inmates housed in the Royal Marine Infirmary at Woolwich, which is now unoccupied. The Royal Marine Infirmary will be constituted as a general hospital for regiments and corps of all branches of the service. It is also stated that the negotiations between the Government and a private shipbuilding firm for the lease of a portion of the royal dockyard are approaching completion.

The death is announced of General Jomini, the eminent military writer, at Passy-Paris, in the ninety-first year of his age. He began life as a merchant's clerk, and published a treatise on military operations, which attracted the attention of Marshal Ney, who made him his private secretary, and afterwards procured for him a commission in the staff of the French army. He rapidly rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and was at the head of Ney's staff at the battle of Bautzen, and materially contributed to the victory. Ney submitted his name for the rank of general of division, but the Emperor refused, and Jomini then went into the service of the Emperor of Russia, who made him a lieutenant-general and one of his personal aides-de-camp. For this desertion he was sentenced to death; but it is said that he always refused to serve actively against France, and never betrayed plans of French campaigns with which he was acquainted.

The deaths in the British army lately announced are those of Lieut.-General W. S. Balfour; of General John Morgan, C.B., H.E.I.C.S.; of Lieut. Colonel Anthony Harrison; of Major F. A. Griffiths, R.F.P., Royal Artillery, the author of the Artillerist's Manual; and of Major Petley, Instructor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College.

By the death of Lieutenant-General Balfour, Major-General Lewis becomes a Lieutenant-General; Colonel Little, a Major-General; and Major Thorp, late 89th Regiment, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

The 7th Dargoon Guards, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clarke, commenced their march from Colchester to Aldershott on Wednesday. The head-quarters and other squadrons left Colchester yesterday. Lieut. Musgrave, 48th Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the 4th Depôt Battalion, vice Lieutenant Fenn, 49th Regiment, who has proceeded to join the service companies in India, and has since been promoted Captain. Capt. and Adjt. Colthurst, of the 3rd Depôt Battalion, is under orders to join the 4th Depôt Battalion, and to assume the duties of Adjt., vice Capt. Brackenbury, who obtains an unattached majority. These changes on the Staff of the depôt battalions at Colchester are consequent on the breaking up of the 3rd, 11th, 12th, and 14th Depôt Battalions at Colchester yesterday, after which the 13th battalion is to be the 3rd, and the 15th the 11th, so as to form consecutive numbers from 1 to 11 inclusive. All the other depôt battalions will retain the same numbers as at present.

It has been notified by the Horse Guards that the depôt of the 76th Regiment will not be moved to Colchester from Shorncliffe, or the depôt of the 32nd, from Colchester to Winchester until after the 5th proximo.

Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship *Crocodile*, Capt. George W. Watson, arrived at Portsmouth on March 31 from Alexandria and Malta. She sailed from Alexandria on the 13th inst., and Malta on the 18th. The *Crocodile* has only brought home the following passengers:—Staff Assist.-Surg. Macaw; Commander W. Chitty (Indian Navy), Mrs. Chitty, and four children; Commander Meyer and Lieut. Williams, from Her Majesty's ship *Euphrates*; Major Travers, 14th Regiment; Major Williams, 48th Regiment; Mesdames Butler, Willis, and Lindsay; the Misses Willoughby, Miss Mends, Miss Hall, and Miss Harrison; six military invalids, one naval invalid, one soldier's wife, and three children. Previous to the *Crocodile* sailing from Portsmouth for Alexandria in February she was fitted with one of Welch and Bouchier's patent cylinder life buoys, by order of the Admiralty, in order to give its capabilities for saving life a trial at sea and for Capt. Watson's report upon it. The trials were most satisfactory, and fully demonstrated the great superiority of the Welch life buoy over the one now in use on board of Her Majesty's ships. In the trial made at sea, when the life buoy was let go with the ship going at full speed, the greater distinctness with which the Welch buoy could be seen at a mile distance from the ship as compared with the ordinary buoy was remarkable, as was also its evidently greater life-carrying power. At Alexandria, on the 11th of March, a trial was made of it in the presence of a number of Egyptian officials, Capt. Frederick Campbell, of Her Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, and a number of other officers, British and foreign, when the buoy was let go from the *Crocodile's* poop rail with one of the buoys ordinarily fitted to the ship. One of the officers on board jumped overboard after the buoys, followed by four seamen. The Welch buoy was first swam to, the officer getting inside, and the four men holding on by the life-lines slung round the cylinder. All were well supported, the officer having his body one-third out of the water, and the four men with their shoulders well above the water. The men were then ordered to try the old buoy by way of comparison, but owing to its instability in the water two of the men only succeeded in getting hold of it, and then they were immersed in the water up to their chins, and could not have retained their positions in a sea way.

The Royal Marine Barracks, vacated by the Woolwich division of that force, will be handed over to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department of the garrison on the 1st of May next, for occupation by other troops.

The A battery, 4th Brigade, Field Artillery, is on its way to proceed to Ireland, under the command of Capt. Newbolt, R.A., in place of Capt. and Brevet-Col. Barry, C.B., R.A., who leaves the battery on promotion to regimental rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The battery will be divided between Cork and Fermoy Garrisons, and relieve A battery, 9th Brigade, Field Artillery, which will return to and rejoin head-quarters at Woolwich.

The H Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, proceeded from head-quarters yesterday morning to Bristol, at which port they embark for Cork. No. 4 Battery, 7th Brigade, Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. P. S. Greene, also left head-quarters yesterday and proceed to Sheerness, there to relieve the 1st division of the Depôt Brigade. No. 3 Battery, 7th Brigade, and the head-quarters of the Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, proceed to Sheerness to-day.

Orders received on Wednesday at Chatham from the Horse Guards, directing the 12th Company of Royal Engineers to proceed from head-quarters and embark at Gravesend, on board the screw steamer *Dodo*, for Cork.

The 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Hamilton, arrived at Aldershott Camp, Devonport, on March 25.

The disposition of the Staff of the Woolwich Division Royal Marine Light Infantry is now determined upon Col.-Commandant Luther, C.B., is appointed to the Plymouth Division, in succession to Col.-Commandant Foote (retired), and the following officers proceed to Deal:—Col. and Second-Commandant G. P. Rodney, in command; Capt. and Adjt. J. Straghan, Capt. and Barrack-Master A. Ellis, Capt. and Paymaster J. C. Travers, with the non-commissioned officers and men selected for that depot. This arrangement has taken effect on the 31st of March, from which date the undermentioned officers are placed upon half-pay, viz.:—First Captains—G. F. Munro, A. H. H. Walsh, A. B. S. Shairp, J. Cairncross, J. D. Broughton, P. R. Holmes, A. H. Pascoe, L. G. Rodney, W. H. Wood, C. D. H. Robilliard, W. G. Hale, F. J. Parry, C. E. Macdonald, R. L. Price, G. Johnston, A. Macintosh, C. W. Carlyon, W. W. Allnutt, A. W. D. Smith, V. W. Sims. Second Capts.—A. Evans, J. A. Godfrey, L. Rokeby, W. Armstrong, R. J. Pascoe, H. C. Bowker, G. Hewett, H. M. Kay, N. F. Way, E. A. Macy, G. M. Vivian, and C. E. Servante. A number of vacancies having been created by death and voluntary retirement, independently of those caused by officers being placed upon half-pay, it would be but fair to the candidates who passed the requisite examination in November last to state what prospect they have of receiving commissions.

The 1st division of the Depôt Brigade, Royal Artillery, moved from head-quarters to Woolwich on Thursday. The Depôt Brigade will be replaced at Sheerness by Nos. 4 and 5 batteries, 7th Brigade, Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. P. S. Greene, together with the head-quarters of the Coast Brigade, comprising No. 10 division, under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. Campbell. The 1st division of the Depôt Brigade will probably occupy the barracks at Woolwich vacated by the Royal Marines.

An order received at Chatham, from the War Department, directs the transfer of a number of men from the 35th Regiment, 43rd Light Infantry, 97th Regiment, and 98th Regiment to the 1st battalion of the 1st Royals, 1st battalion of the 3rd Buffs, 73rd and 108th Regiments, the service companies of which now in India are below their proper strength.

The head-quarters of the Coast Brigade Royal Artillery proceeded on the 1st of April from Woolwich to Sheerness, comprising the Staff of the brigade with No. 10 Division, all the employed men being transferred into No. 9 Division which will still remain in Woolwich. The 1st and 3rd Division of the Depôt Brigade Royal Artillery are to be withdrawn respectively from Sheerness and Warley, and will be concentrated in Woolwich under the Brigade Staff of the Depôt Brigade, commanded by Colonel J. M. Adye, C.B., Royal Artillery.

AURUNGABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

21ST APRIL.

THE Mohurrum festival is passing off here very quietly. To the European community this festival season is regarded as a period of ill-timed and unintelligible feasting, during which the Mahomedans generally will do no work. Even those who are compelled by the exigencies of service to continue their household attendance, are sleepy and stupid throughout the day, owing to the fact that they have spent the night, dressed in their best clothes, eating sweetmeats, listening to the monotonous chantings of the *Koran*, or going about in gay processions bearing strange representations of shrines, and accompanied by the noise of the everlasting tom-toms.

The weather still continues very oppressive, the thermometer ranging as high as 100° in the shade. The nights are somewhat cool and pleasant. We hope to have a few showers, when the heat will abate and everything around begin to look up again.

Nabob Shariar Jung, the talookdar of this place, is still under suspension, awaiting the decision of Sir Salar Jung on the many grave charges he had been tried for, by a special tribune sent from Hyderabad.

I would bring prominently to the notice of Sir Salar Jung the claims of Major Johnstone, of the Pensioned Establishment H.C., who entered the Nizam's service when he was a mere boy. From the outset of his career he has always been a marked and distinguished man. For upwards of thirty years he has been in active employ, and has filled several onerous posts. He shrank from nothing that he believed to be his duty. As the post of talookdar of Aurungabad is now about to be vacant, I trust that Sir Salar Jung will not fail this time to bestow the appointment on so worthy an old servant of the State as Major Johnstone.

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22ND APRIL.

A CASE of defamation of character in which the Thakore Saheb of Dhrole, by his vakeel Mr. Hewett, was prosecutor, and the proprietor and editor of the *Kattyawar Sumachar*, Sha Munsook Jetha, was defendant, was disposed of this day at the Station Magistrate's Court.

A notice, professing to bear the signature of the Koom, or heir-apparent of Dhrole, containing libellous reflections on the Thakore Saheb and his ministry, was published in the *Kattyawar Sumachar* of 18th December 1868, to the effect that the people around the Thakore, naming them, were leading him astray and exhausting his treasury, that no merchants should lend the Thakore any money without his (the Koom's) sanction, and that if they did so he (the Koom) would not be responsible for the transaction.

The Koom disclaimed all knowledge of the notice in question, and denounced it as a fabrication. Whereupon the Thakore Saheb empowered Mr. Hewett to take proceedings in the matter.

Mr. Hewett called upon the defendant to give up the name of the party who sent him the notice and paid for its publication, and warned him that if he failed to do so he would be under the necessity of adopting proceedings against him as a party to the transaction.

The defendant declined doing this, in consequence of which a prosecution was entered against him under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Koom of Dhrole, who was the only witness in the case, deposed on solemn affirmation that he, neither himself, nor through anybody else, caused the publication of the notice under reference, that the manuscript of the notice and signature were not in his handwriting, that he was a perfect stranger to the defendant, and had had no communication either directly or indirectly with him at any time. This closed the case for the prosecution.

The defendant, having been called upon to offer a defence, stated that the notice in question was sent to him by post from Nowanuggur, and that he was not responsible for its contents as it bore the Koom's signature, that he did not fabricate it, or publish it with any malicious motive, and that consequently the charge of defamation of character could not be sustained against him.

The Magistrate, Mr. Kristnajee Luxumun, in summing up, remarked that as the Koom distinctly denied having any knowledge whatever of the notice, and no evidence had been offered to disprove this statement, the defendant, as publisher of the said notice, was clearly liable; that as the notice contained defamatory expressions from beginning to end, it was the duty of the defendant, before publishing it, to have satisfied himself that it actually came from the Koom; and that as he failed to do this, he must be held responsible for the defamation. The defendant was, therefore, found guilty and fined in the sum of one thousand rupees, in default of payment to suffer two months' simple imprisonment.

I may remark that this is the third time the defendant has been tried in the Magistrate's Court for defamation. On the two previous occasions he was let off, having tendered apologies.

The heat continues oppressive, but I am happy to say the station is free from any epidemic.

The price of cereals has suddenly risen, but the why and wherefore is unaccountable. Probably the free trade system encourages the Banians to play such tricks with impunity.

THE INCOME-TAX.

THE following order received by the Bengal Government from the Government of India, in the Financial Department is dated 31st March 1869. We presume the other Governments have received similar communications:—

To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Fort William, 31st March.

The Income Tax having been now duly imposed by law, and the needful rules and instructions required by the law having been issued, the Governor-General in Council is anxious to impress upon all local Governments and Administrations the importance of making the tax as productive as is fairly possible under the conditions of the case.

It will have been apparent that the proceeds of this tax form an important element in the financial equilibrium which the Government of India is so anxious to secure. The Governor-General in Council hopes that the amount set down in the Budget will be realized, but at the same time His Excellency in Council is aware that this must depend largely upon the skill and management which the assessing and collecting authorities may bring to bear on the administration of the tax. And the reason why such skill and management are specially needed is this. The law, as framed, does not provide any strict *procedure* of enquiry as to income and its sources, nor does it prescribe any forms in which such information is to be embodied. The Government of India and the Legislature have forborne from laying down any such precise rules, in order to consult the convenience of the tax-payers in every possible way, and to avoid harrassment to people; reliance therefore for the forming of a really good assessment is mainly placed on the circumspection of the revenue officers, and it is hoped that the tax-payers will meet the authorities half-way by readily affording the necessary, information.—R. H. HOLLINGBERRY, Assistant Secretary for Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

H. M.'S TROOP-SHIPS.

THE following Horse Guards' General Order has been republished by order of the Commander-in-Chief in India for the information and guidance of commanding officers of troops embarking on board Her Majesty's troop-ships:—

"To obviate the inconvenience which has arisen from time to time in consequence of officers commanding troops embarked in Her Majesty's troop-ships making reports to the Quartermaster General unknown to the captain of the vessel, containing complaints or suggestions in respect to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops on board, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief directs that, in future, whenever a commanding officer of troops on board one of Her Majesty's troop-ships considers it desirable to make any complaint or suggestion, he should in the first place communicate with the captain of the ship, after which, should it still be expedient to make any representation to Head Quarters, he should furnish the captain with a copy of his report before leaving the vessel; handing the original immediately on landing to the officer commanding at the port of disembarkation, for transmission by him, at once, to the Quartermaster General, Horse Guards.

"His Royal Highness, while always glad to receive any suggestions from commanding officers which may tend to the benefit of troops on board-ship, feels assured that it is hardly necessary to point out to them how desirable it is that they should avoid making frivolous complaints, which only cause bad feeling as well a unnecessary correspondence, and loss of valuable time

"His Royal Highness takes this opportunity of reminding commanding officers of the importance of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with those parts of the regulations which relate to duties on board-ship."

LIEUTENANT JORDAN.

OUR readers (says the *Indian Volunteer Gazette*) may have in recollection the case of Mr. Basil Elias *versus* Lieutenant John Jordan, of the 107th Regiment of Foot, which was tried by the High Court of Allahabad on the 8th and 9th March last. When the jury brought in a verdict against the prisoner of "guilty of house trespass with clandestine interview with the wife of the owner of the house," the Judge withheld his judgment to consult the full Bench of Judges on a point in law, as to whether under the finding of the jury the prisoner can be punished with a fine only and escape imprisonment. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taylor at the time stated in Court, that he did not think the Judges would be satisfied with the infliction of a fine only, but that a doubt having arisen in his mind he would stay judgment till next Session.

On the 14th the Sessions opened in the High Court and the Judge called the prisoner, Lieutenant Jordan, to receive sentence. The Judge, after addressing the prisoner on the heinousness of his guilt, commenting in strong language, on its despicable nature, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

So far this case may serve as a serious warning to others to deter them from acting in a similar dishonourable course of conduct.

Lieutenant Jordan, we believe, rose from the ranks to a commission in Her Majesty's service; this was very creditable to him. The circumstance seems, however, to have prevented him from being received into society. He was, on the whole a well conducted man, a quiet and of an unassuming disposition, and hence when he came among the residents at Cannington he became a constant visitor of the Teyen family, and gradually extended his acquaintance. Shortly after some suspicions were entertained about him, and several who had before welcomed him into their houses gave him the cold shoulder. Subsequent to this Miss Teyen sued him in the Magistrate's Court for maintenance for her child, when the whole of Cannington awoke to a sense of danger. The intimacy with Mrs. Basil Elias was carried on very cleverly on both sides; it arose from the first acquaintance with Miss Teyen, Mrs. Elias' sister, and each aided the other in the clandestine meetings with the Lieutenant. The punishment awarded by the Court is trifling compared to the ruin the prisoner has brought upon a whole family, but the additional loss of Her Majesty's commission which must ensue, will compensate in some measure for the leniency of the imprisonment.

DEPARTMENTAL ECONOMY.

THE following resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is dated the 31st March, 1869:—

"Now that the arrangements have been made for carrying out the Financial Budget for 1869-70, and that specific orders regarding the allotments for each head of service have been issued to each local Government and Administration and to each Imperial Department, the Government of India desires to impress on all concerned, in general terms, the importance of strictly restraining all expenditure within the limits of the Budget allotments.

"It will have been apparent to all executive authorities that the Government of India is determined to have at least an equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure; that this equilibrium has been obtained in the present Budget with some difficulty, and only with the aid of an Income Tax. It will hence be further manifest that the equilibrium can only be preserved by means of the restriction of expenditure according to the limitation laid down. If the allotments shall be at all exceeded, the consequent inconvenience will be grave indeed. The Government of India will, of course, do all in its power to prevent any such excess occurring, but it confidently relies on the zealous exertions of all executive authorities for the same end. It believes that such reliance cannot be misplaced, remembering the comparatively close correspondence during the present year and the past year between the amounts budgetted for, and the amounts ultimately audited and adjusted, for all Civil and Military Departments. The attention heretofore bestowed on this important matter should not only be sustained, but if possible increased. Whatever degree of discretion may be properly left to the local authorities in respect to details, there should be the most complete understanding that the *totals* of the Budget allotments must not on any account be exceeded. On the contrary, there should rather be savings under each Budget head by the rigid enforcement of economy. For all this, the departmental or other authorities are really responsible. The departments of audit and account will do their best to check irregularity of expenditure; but real economy and substantive check must mainly depend on the efforts of those who are in administrative charge."

HOWEVER deeply the doctrines of Ferdinand Lasalle, the great German apostle of equality and communism, may have penetrated the masses in the Fatherland, the following anecdote will show that they have as yet borne but little fruit at the Court of Wurtemburg:—A few days ago at Stuttgart a lady of distinction was riding in an alley in the park followed by a groom, when she was overtaken by the carriage of one of the most respectable merchants of the town. The groom's horse started and threw his rider, but without injuring him; and the incident was to all appearance forgotten, when to his great surprise the merchant received from the head of the police a note containing the following passage: "When ladies of noble birth are out riding, and the carriage of a citizen is behind, he must not pass, but modestly keep his place behind them; the only one suited to him."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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PRIVILEGES OF A BAILIFF.

We (*Madras Athenæum*) stated sometime ago that Sir Adam Bittleston had decided that there was no provision in the Civil Procedure which could prevent a bailiff from arresting a prisoner on Good Friday, or if he pleased, even on a Sunday. The question was raised yesterday (April 20) in Chambers, before the same Judge, by Mr. G. P. Johnstone on behalf of Mr. John Avock Johannes, as to whether a bailiff was legally justified in getting over the rails of a house to arrest a debtor. Sir Adam held that he was justified, though he certainly would not be if he broke open the outer doors of the house and so entered. Mr. Johnstone contended that that would not be the "peaceable entry" permitted by the law. His Lordship thought that it was peaceable enough. Few debtors, His Lordship said, desired to be arrested by bailiffs and they therefore kept themselves within doors. So that as long as a bailiff could, short of force, enter a house to arrest a debtor he could do so even to the scaling of the rails. A bailiff could even resort to trickery to capture his man. He might, said His Lordship, don female attire, and, assuming a captivating and bewitching appearance, allure his slippery customer till he got him within his clutches. If the learned counsel could cite any authority why a bailiff could not act as His Lordship had remarked he might. Sir Adam Bittleston was prepared to look into the case, but His Lordship was afraid Mr. Johnstone would not be able to do so. The arrest was therefore held to be perfectly legal.

BOMBAY.

The following passengers will sail to-day per ship *Western Belle*, Commander Montgomery, for Liverpool:—Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and 2 children.

The New Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. J. B. Peile, of the Bombay Civil Service, who returned by the last mail, assumed charge of his office as Director of Public Instruction yesterday.

Poor-box.—We are requested by the Second Magistrate of Police to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two rupees from "H. A. W.," for the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

Merit Rewarded.—Lance Naique Ellahee Bux, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is to be made Jemadar, for meritorious conduct in the field, when serving in the Transport Train.

Passengers for China.—The s. s. *Sir Bartle Frere*, Captain Thompson, sailed yesterday with 246 chests of Malwa opium, 1256½ bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee, and 7 deck (1 European and 6 Natives.)

Assaulting a Chief Officer.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Francis Ewing, seaman of the *Clutha*, was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for assaulting John Caine, the chief officer of that ship.

Passengers for Kurrachee.—The s. s. *Comorin*, Captain Turner, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. W. Clements, Assistant Apothecary J. McIntyre, and Mr. McMullin.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee's Lectures.—The Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has promised to defray the expenses incurred by Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee in delivering lectures to the public, on "The Work of the East India Association."

Small Cause Court.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, the Bombay Press Company sued one Jairam Parpia, to recover Rs. 39-9-7, the amount for pressing twenty bales of cloth, at two rupees per bale, less discount at one per cent. The defendant admitted the debt, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

The s. s. "Magdala."—This vessel of the B. and B. S. S. Co., which arrived from Suez on Sunday, made a very rapid passage. Some of our readers may wish to see the details. She left Suez at 3 p.m. on the 13th April and arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 18th—4 days and 18 hours; left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 18th and arrived at Bombay at noon, on the 25th—6 days and 19 hours; total, Suez to Bombay, 11 days 13 hours. The *Thebes*' cargo left Liverpool on the 27th March and arrived per *Magdala* in 29 days.

The Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay.—Mr W. S. Johnston, for some years past agent for the Bombay Bank at Indore, has arrived in Poona, to take charge of the agency of the branch in this city, vice Mr. R. Anderson, who has probably been transferred to some other of the Bank's agencies. Mr. Johnston's management at Indore has given the highest satisfaction, both to the Bank and to the merchants of that great opium mart. We doubt not that an equally creditable and successful career awaits him in Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Poona Trespass Case.—A telegram was received in Poona on Saturday last from Bombay, announcing the decision of the High Court in the case of the disputed possession of the Heerabag property. It will be remembered that the case came before the Railway Magistrate about three months ago, who decided that Mr. R. L. Fell was in rightful possession of the property, and ordered that such possession should not be disturbed until the claims of the contending parties should be decided by the Civil Court. Dustoor Hoosungjee Jamasjee, who was ousted by this decision, appealed to the High Court against it. While the appeal was pending in the High Court, he brought an action against Mr. Fell for recovery of possession before the Mamletdar of Haveillee. The Mamletdar ordered that the possession of the property be restored to the Dustoor. The judgment of the High Court on the appeal has now been given, upholding the decision of the Railway Magistrate, and characterizing the proceedings and order of the Mamletdtdar as very strange. The judgment in the case was delivered by the Chief Justice.—*Deccan Herald.*

Action by a Solicitor.—A case was called on yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before the First Judge, in which Mr. F. H. Green, solicitor, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Steinacker and others were defendants. Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran for the defendants. Mr. Thacker in opening the case stated that the action was brought to recover Rs. 630, for damage by white ants and damp to a box of wearing apparel and sundries, which had accrued during the time the said box was in defendants' charge. At the latter end of August, 1868, Mr. Green, before his departure to England, let his bungalow at Malabar Hill furnished to the defendants. Among other articles included in the schedule and delivered to the defendants for safe custody was the box containing apparel, which was the subject of the present action. The box was left in a bath-room with a chunam floor, but the defendants or their servants removed the box from the place where it was left, and deposited it in a arched cellar under the verandah. While there the white ants appear to have attacked the box and its contents, and in a great measure destroyed them. On Mr. Green's return he sent for the box, and on finding the contents destroyed, he asked the defendants to attend a survey, which they declined to do. The survey was held accordingly without them by Messrs. Badham and Co., who estimated the damage at Rs. 630. Mr. Green then demanded payment from the defendants, which was refused. Mr Farran for the defence contended that no notice of the contents of the box had been given; that the place in which it was, was to all intents and purposes as safe as the one from which it was removed; that as gratuitous bailees, his clients were only liable for gross negligence; and that there was constructive negligence on the part of the plaintiff in not having tinned the box. Several witnesses were called to show the state of the bath-room and the cellar respectively. Their evidence was generally to the effect that the cellar was not a proper place in which to put a box like that described (which was a deal one.) The Judge, in delivering judgment, said that this was one of those cases, wherein one gentleman took charge of property belonging to another, neither party at the time thinking of the probable legal consequences that might ensue. But upon the evidence before him he could come to no other conclusion than that defendants had been guilty of negligence, and were, therefore, liable. Under the circumstances, he should give a verdict for the amount claimed, there having been no denial of the value of the contents of the box by the other side, and should award Court costs only.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26th April.

(Before Mr. Nana Morojee.)

Theft of Shoes.—Ettoo Mottee, a boy, was sentenced to receive five stripes for stealing a pair of shoes.—Rama Hurree was sentenced to receive stripes for a similar offence.

Cruelty.—Sheik Jumal Emam was fined Rs. 10, and Luxumon Soobhanjee Rs. 8, for torturing their bullocks, the former in Apollo Street, the other on the Customs Bunder.

Gambling.—Pedro Minguel and three others were fined Rs. 7 each for gambling.

CHARGES OF BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee resumed the hearing of the charge of criminal breach of trust against Dosabhoy Pestonjee Framjee and of abetment against Soonderao Bapoojee, the former a receiver and the other a clerk to the Municipality. Mr. Leathes appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Barton for the prisoner Dosabhoy, and Mr. Manisty for Soonderao. After hearing some further proof, His Worship dismissed Soonderao but committed Dosabhoy to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions—admitting him, however, to bail of Rs. 5,000.—The other charge against Soonderao, which was adjourned *sine die* pending investigation of this one, will be proceeded with next Tuesday.

A PARSEE MATRIMONIAL CASE.

We (*Native Opinion*) understand that at the present moment the Parsee community of Bombay is in a state of considerable excitement in consequence of a decision of the Parsee Matrimonial Court in a case recently before it. The facts of the case are simply these:—The plaintiff and defendant are respectively members of two respectable Parsee families. They became acquainted in 1867, and marriage negociations were soon after entered into, and eventually they were united in holy wedlock in February 1868. Before the wedding however, the plaintiff used to frequent the house of the defendant, where he became jealous of two or three friends of her parents, to whose visits he objected. The plaintiff remonstrated with the parents on this account, and at one time it was anticipated that the proposed alliance would be broken off. Unfortunately for both parties, the girl, much against the will of her parents, insisted, and her husband consented, upon the marriage being celebrated. With such an unpleasant beginning, it was no wonder that the married couple were united only to disagree. The usual consequences were not long in appearing under such circumstances. The husband recriminated on the wife, and the wife considered herself ill-used by the husband—and after ten months of what appears to be a wretched married life, she was obliged to abandon his protection, left his house, and went to live with her parents. It was admitted on all hands, that the husband was anything but a model husband, and being naturally of a very irritable temper, the unfortunate wife had a bad time of it. We omit certain details which came out at the trial, and which on such occasions form the stock subject of complaint. The wife was not allowed to go out for an airing, nor to receive her friends or relations, nor to speak to his own brother or sisters-in-law. The consequence was that she considerably suffered in health, and her stay in his house becoming utterly intolerable and beyond endurance, she left it as stated already. On returning home in the evening, the husband found that his wife had left him, went to his lawyers, and sent her a notice inviting her back to his house, and at the same time insinuating all sorts of misconduct against her, and eventually filed an action in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court for restitution of conjugal rights. The defendant pleaded cruelty, personal violence, and adultery on the part of her husband. As is well known, the presiding Judge is assisted by eleven Delegates, who are judges of the facts in a case, and their verdict (or that of a majority of them) is binding on the Court. Accordingly a majority of the Delegates in this case, gave in their verdict, which was delivered in open Court, saying that personal violence coupled with the obscene and vulgar abuses which the plaintiff had hurled against the defendant, (the allegation of adultery not being proved) were not sufficient to warrant her leaving the protection of her husband. The Court had no alternative left but to carry out the decision of the majority of the Delegates, and accordingly directed the girl to go back to her husband's house. . . . . In the present instance what the younger members amongst the Parsees urge is that the Delegates in ruling that such ill-treatment as was proved at the trial was not cruelty in the legal sense of the word have established a pernicious precedent, and if the ruling were further analyzed, it would follow that the Delegates still hold the barbarous doctrine that women should never stand on an equal footing with men, and that beating the wife with slippers or abusing her in a vulgar and obscene language is no cruelty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If it is the intention of the unfortunate shareholders in the "Alliance" to appeal against any further demands on their pockets, the following decisions may perhaps be of some assistance to them. I have no personal interest in the matter and cannot therefore say whether the statements set forth in the prospectus when this celebrated Company was started, or made on subsequent occasions, have been strictly according to fact, or if the directors who signed away the money stated on the face of the documents that they were not answerable for the transaction.

Directors' Misrepresentations.—In the case of the Reese River Silver Mining Company, Limited, the prospectus of which contained a statement that the Company had contracted for the purchase of an estate containing several very valuable claims, some of which were in full operation, and making large daily returns, and also that the proprietor had amassed a large fortune during the last 18 months by working a few of the chaims contracted to be transferred to the company, it turned out that the property was entirely worthless, and that the workings upon it had been abandoned. The plaintiff, a shareholder, instituted this suit to be relieved of liability upon his shares, on the ground of the untruthfulness of the representations made, and the Lords Justices decided in his favour.

Promissory Notes.—The question in the case of Courtauld *v.* Sanders was whether the defendants, as directors of the Financial Assurance Company (Limited), were personally liable on a promissory note, or whether the note was binding only on the company. The note, which was for £1,000, was payable at three months, and was signed by four persons describing themselves as directors of the company. The Court of Common Pleas held that the directors were personally liable. The note did not, on the face of it, purport to be the note of the company; nor did it bind the company. The rule was clear, that a person who signed a bill or note, and meant not to be answerable upon it because he was acting as agent for another, ought to say so, and say so on the face of the bill or note itself.

The Lords Justices in *re* the Richmond Hill Hotel Company (Pellatt's case) held that where a person has made an application for shares accompanied by a payment of the required deposit some notice of the acceptance by the Company of that application is necessary in order to bind the applicant, and the mere entry of his name upon the Company's register is immaterial. I believe that neither in the case of the Alliance nor of any of the other companies started in Bombay was this rule in all cases complied with.—Yours, &c.,

NESTOR.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Eighth Day: Saturday, April 23rd.

Commissioners—Mr. A. R. Scoble (Chairman); Colonel Kendall, R. E.; Colonel Trevor, R. E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. I. B. Lyon (Secretary).

Mr. Russel Aitken said—I propose to begin by giving a short outline of the present drainage of the native town, in describing which Mr. Thwaites made some slight mistakes about matters of detail. Then I would consider whether it is desirable to admit night soil into any of the new drains. The third point would be, what is the best means of disposing of the sewage water. Next I would make some remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's proposals as worked out by Captain Tulloch; and after that I will explain my drainage scheme and reply to objections which have been urged against its adoption. I have prepared a plan showing the present drainage of the native town.

The Chairman—Will you then first of all give us your explanation of the present system of drainage of Bombay?

Mr. Aitken—As to Colaba there are no drains, excepting a very few trifling open drains and one or two covered ones. The water generally finds its way to the harbour and Back Bay, the ridge sloping from the centre. The privies and mangrove bushes in Back Bay to the windward of the barracks are very objectionable. The Esplanade is drained chiefly by the absorbent power of the subsoil, which being clean, sharp sand, the rainfall soaks into it and thence finds its way into the sea. Part of the water also runs over the surface of the ground and finds an outlet first through the new Fort system of sewers where a connection was made for it near the Chief Engineer's office. There is a large drain near the New Market at Boree Bunder: and as the Money School there is a covered drain which take part of the Esplanade water to the drains in Dhobie Talao. In the fair season all waste water from the houses at the Marine Lines, &c., goes into the ground. The old system of drains in the Fort may be briefly described as long square cesspools eighteen inches to two feet square covered with flat stones. To save excavation and trouble these drains were made as near the surface as possible, and in many cases have little or no fall, so that they require to be frequently cleaned out, as the night soil which finds its way into them is not carried off and decomposes into a black putrid mass which requires to be periodically cleaned out. The cost of the Municipal drain cleaning establishment is one lakh and a half a year. There are two outlets for the Fort sewers into the Dockyard basin, which cause great nuisance: these two drains should at once be intercepted by constructing a new sewer up Apollo street. The new system of Fort sewage is being constructed on the combined system so as to take away all rain and sewage water and night soil from the houses, and is calculated to remove a rainfall of ¼ of an inch per hour. This work was designed by Mr. Tracey, and was further worked out by me, as will be seen from the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1868, when an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,20,000 was sanctioned. These sewers work very well both in fair weather and monsoon; there is no deposit of nightsoil, but only a little sand and grit, which is quite clean.

The Chairman—How much has been spent on the Fort sewerage up to this time?

Mr. Aitken—About a lakh, I should think

The Chairman—Not more than a lakh?

Mr. Aitken—About a lakh or a lakh and a half. The larger portion of the work has still to be done.

Colonel Trevor—It is getting on very slowly.

Mr. Aitken—The disadvantage, when I was in charge, was the want of bricks. Now we have got bricks, but no orders have been given for their completion. I think the idea of night soil getting deposited in the new sewers in the Fort is quite chimerical. Night soil is always lighter than water and floats on the surface—if you go down into the sewers you can see that.

The Chairman—Before you leave that, can you say at what point between high and low tide this Fort sewer discharges into the sea?

Mr. Aitken—About four feet from high water, the line of the reclamation is about 50 feet beyond the line of the present outlet, but when the permanent reclamation is built the outfall will of course be properly constructed. At present it is merely temporary. I never experienced any smell, though I have stood over the outfall at all hours. Of course there is a slight smell, but nothing to complain of. If it had been a nuisance the occupants of the Mint would have complained. I never heard of any complaint from them, and don't think that any have been received by the Commissioner.

Colonel Kendall—Is it an open duct from the mouth of the sewer to the low water mark?

Mr. Aitken—The sewage comes to the edge of the wall and then falls over it.

Colonel Kendall—It is left open?

Mr. Aitken—Yes. The sewage pours down in a cascade. Colonel Maxwell once stopped our works, but it was arranged that we should go on. There is only a temporary outfall at present. There is no difference of opinion between any of us as to the drainage of Colaba, of the Esplanade, or of the Fort. It is agreed that the Fort drainage shall be carried out on the principle of combining the surface water and sewage, the Esplanade will be drained by open and covered drains, and the greater part of the rainfall will find its way through the sandstone of which it is composed. But the great problem to be solved is the drainage of the native town, where three-fourths of the inhabitants, or say 600,000 of the population, reside. There is a very common impression abroad with regard to the native town and that is that a large portion of it slopes towards and is drained into the harbour, but that is quite a mistake. There is only a very small portion draining into the harbour, that in the neighbourhood of Dongery Coolee Street and Shamjee Hassajee Street. A part of the native town also drains into Back Bay. The drains in the native town are very unsatisfactory, as not beng properly constructed they require to be frequently cleaned out. The whole of the old native town, between the Parell Road and the Harbour is well supplied with drains such as they are. Parts also of Dhobie Talao and Bholeshwur near the Temple are also well drained. But the oarts, such as Kalbadavie, Funnuswaree, the houses along the Breach Candy Road, the Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Coobarwadda, &c., have no covered drains; the ground being sand absorbs the drainage, which filters slowly back into the wells which abound in this neighbourhood. This may in some measure account for the excessive amount of cholera in this quarter. The sewage finds its way into the large main drain and thence through the new low level sewer across the Flats to the Love-grove pumps, where it is pumped up by two engines of a nominal power of 12-horse power each, or 24 collectively, and not 75 as given by Mr. Thwaites. The total amount pumped during the dry season amounts to nearly 4½ or 5 million gallons per day. The pumps are not now worked up to their full power, consequently there is a great nuisance on the Flats. Last year the large open main drain was kept dry and the Health Department cleaned it out. The pumping power appears this year to have broken down. The engines work up to about 21 horse-power and consume 15 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour. New engines and boilers are on their road out from England.

Colonel Kendall—Are any of these drains egg-shaped?

Mr. Aitken—No, the main drain is arched with a flat bottom and straight sides. The Bholeshwur one has straight side walls and an arch over the top: and so has the Oomercarry Road Sewer. As for the other drains they have straight sides, generally flat bottoms, and slab-stone covers. Many of the streets have drains up each side; others have a drain down the centre. As to the advisability of admitting night-soil into any system of sewers the Health Officer's report for 1866 shows that at the commencement of that year there were but 40 carts of night-soil removed to Chinch Bunder, at the end of the year, 111 carts were emptied there, in addition to which there were 4 private night-soil carts. Dr. Lumsdaine, by adopting the new pattern of cart and by taking other means collects as much as would fill 150 of the old night-soil carts. Is that correct?

Dr. Lumsdaine—I think not 150 but 180.

Mr. Aitken—So that four or four and a half times as much night-soil is now removed as was formerly the case before the Act of 1865 came into force. Notwithstanding this great increase my opinion is, that from the habits of the people 50 per cent. of the night-soil, together with all the urine as well as the sullage water from the houses, now finds its way into the drains. Any evils which may be anticipated from admitting the remaining 50 per cent. of night-soil are, in my opinion, purely imaginary, and may I think be disregarded, the more especially as the drains, it will be admitted into will be so constructed as to run both night-soil and water off as soon as it reaches the drain and not allow it to stagnate and rot in the drains, as it now does. I think night-soil may without danger be admitted into the drains, as it can remain there but a few hours. Even supposing you could remove the whole of the night soil by hand it would be better to allow it to go into drains, because at present it remains in the city at least 15 hours, whereas if it be put into drains it would remain but three or four hours. The cost of removing even the small portion of the night-soil before referred to was in 1867 not less than Rs. 5,67,740. Dr. Lumsdaine has reduced the expenditure to about 4 lakhs. But in 1867 the loss on this account was Rs. 4,85,301, which had to be taken from other funds to supply the deficiency caused by the halalcore cess collections not meeting the expenditure of that department. This annual expenditure is the interest of a very large capital indeed. Then there is the dunger of a strike amongst the halalcores. There has been one already, and it was only by the energetic way in which the Municipal Commissioner took up the matter that disease was prevented. Now I do not think it right that the town should be liable to be decimated because a portion of the lowest caste choose to strike. I think it would be better to trust to machinery than to these bhungies. The pay of these men is also very great. I think the present service, although it is as well worked, as such a system can be, is very inefficient, and that great deal of night-soil goes into the drains.

If it be conceded that night-soil is to be admitted into the drains, the question of the disposal of the sewage is the next point. There are two modes of disposing of the sewage: the first is by getting rid of it by throwing it into the sea and allowing it to be absorbed and destroyed by it; and the next is to utilize it on land. Let us suppose we can utilize it, the next question is—How much land will be required? In England it is found that sewage is most favourably utilized when an acre of land is used for every 100 persons. There is a very interesting paper by Mr. Baldwin Latham with regard to the proceedings at Croydon, where the sewage has been most successfully utilized, and as it gives the result of experience it may be depended upon. He gives us some data to go upon as to the quantity of land required to purify sewage. He says:—"It may be taken as nearly correct, that the dry weather flow of the sewage of London is about equal to the "supply of water, which at 30 gals. per head per day "of the population would give 48·88 tuns per annum, or, "according to the previous calculation, an acre of ground "will require the sewage of 100 persons in order to grow "40 tons of grass. This calculation entirely accords "with our experience at Croydon, and it also agrees with "the experiments made by the Sewage Commission, who "arrived at the conclusion that 5,000 tons of sewage per "annum is the right amount to apply in order to get "the greatest results." It stands to reason that a plant cannot absorb more than a certain amount of nourishment, and if we apply to Bombay the rule that an acre of land is required for every 100 persons, then for a million persons we will require no less than 10,000 acres, or nearly 15 square miles of ground. Mr. Rawlinson's idea of having only 800 acres is quite preposterous. More than ten times that area will be required to purify the sewage of a population of 1,000,000. One hundred persons with 30 gallons a head per day throughout the year would give a depth of 4 feet of sewage all over. This is enough to irrigate a rice crop. If we take 20 gallons per head, 7,700 acres would be required, so that 12 square miles would be required to utilize the sewage of 1,000,000 persons, that is, if the plants could absorb it Captain Tulloch, at page 15 of his report, cuts out two paragraphs from my remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's scheme, which somewhat misrepresent my meaning. What I endeavoured to say as clearly as possible was, that in order to deodorize a certain amount of sewage you require a certain quantity of land, and I said that unless you provide this amount of land, the water would pass off in as foul a state as it was put on. Captain Tulloch, however, to suit his argument, leaves out all the intermediate part of my paragraph. The paragraph is so mutilated that it makes my meaning quite unintelligible. I say then before you can utilise sewage you must put it upon an amount of land which experience has shown is required to perform the cleansing operation. You can no more make a plant take up more sewage matter than you can make a man take more food than is good for him without injuring him. The question then is, where is the land? Salt land cannot be turned into gardens, and there is but little sweet ground. In Salsette the sweet batty ground is much cut up by rocky ridges, so that there it would be difficult to apply the sewage without much pumping and great expense in feeds and ducts. But, again, if for the sake of argument we suppose that all the sewage water is used for gardening purposes, then we find that gardens in Bombay with a porous subsoil require 5,000 gallons per acre per day, so that we would require 4,000 acres to utilise the sewage of 1,000,000 inhabitants, or not less than six square miles. I have given my reasons for saying that irrigating Italian Ry grass will not pay, and I adhere to these reasons. Captain Tulloch, in his reply to my remarks, attempts to make out that I was very inconsistent, because I had said the utilisation of sewage as proposed by Captain Tulloch, would not pay, whereas in my water works extension report I had said that water applied without pumping would pay. Now, I think, the two cases are very different. If Captain Tulloch will go in for irrigation for rice, grass, and so on, he should not have taken the figures I gave for the water supplied in Bombay, but the figures at page 19. For 40,000,000 gallons a day I only calculated that you would get Rs. 50,000 per annum, so that in Bombay for 20,000,000, or only half that amount, you would only get Rs. 25,000. That is for pucka irrigational purposes, but in my remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's report I have given Rs. 33,000 as the probable return to be obtained, so that far from being unfair to Captain Tulloch I have credited him with more than he can claim under my report. I don't suppose Captain Tulloch proposes to take his pipes through Girgaum, Khetwady Sewree, and so on, and supply these places with sewage; if he did his expenditure would be enormously increased. But the Vehar pipes are laid over all the island, and if an extra supply of water were brought to the town it could be supplied for pleasure-grounds and fountains, for which sewage would not be taken, I don't think, therefore, that Captain Tulloch has made a fair comparison, and I say that there is not sufficient land near Bombay for the utilisation of the sewage, and that it will not pay to go to the expense of pumping sewage for new irrigational purposes. The Commission is very well aware there was a considerable amount of waste water from Lake Vehar that passed the village of Marole. A cultivator there put up Persian wheels to draw the water, the supply of which was practically unlimited, and had a lift of only 6 or 8 feet. The trials went on for several years, but as the cultivator was obliged to keep a pair of bullocks to take the vegetables to the market the expense of keeping these bullocks was sufficient to prevent any profit being got, and so the venture was given up. It would be very objectionable to allow sewage to flow on the ground in the island, unless some method were adopted to prevent waste and consequent nuisance. I believe that in several of the towns in Scinde where an unlimited quantity of water was supplied, by allowing it to run into the ground the result was that there was a great deal of fever and it had to be given up. The sewage ought to be kept so low, that it will be required to be lifted by Persian wheels so as to prevent its being wasted. If you give an unlimited quantity it would become a nuisance. Captain Tulloch rather twitted me because I said that in Birmingham the result had hitherto been a failure.

The Chairman—I don't think you need go into these small points.

Colonel Kendall—We want you to explain your scheme, not to remark on these small matters. We simply want your own account.

The Chairman—We will have to sit much longer than will be convenient for any of us if you go into these matters. If you confine yourself to the general grounds of opposition it will be better for all of us.

Mr. Aitken—This is a most important matter. I know that the Birmingham people have been forced into utilization and would be gladly quit of it if they could. The cause of the failure has been that they put too much sewage on to the lands, or the very same thing happened as will happen in Bombay if Mr. Rawlinson's recommendation be carried out. Utilization has not been carried out in England except to prevent the fouling of rivers. Utilizing the sewage of London has been proposed for the last 30 years, but although numerous trials have been mead and much money has been spent they are no nearer a solution of the question than they ever were.

The next question is the separation of rain-fall from sewage. This is the main point on which the whole drainage question hinges, and it is divided into—first, the separation of fecal matter from house drainage, and second, the separation of fecal matter from house drainage and rain-fall. It has never been proposed to separate fecal matter from house drainage, but only to separate the sewage and house drainage from the rain-fall, which in Bombay is excessive. It has often been proposed to separate rain water from sewage, so that the commercial value of the sewage may be increased; but it has never been proposed to separate sewage from rain-fall on any other ground. There are two requirements a good system of drainge should fulfil:—the first is that it should drain the subsoil, the second is that the main drains should be easy of access, so that the drains may be cleaned and inspected. The present drains are very obnoxious on this account, as the road has to be opened when the drains are being cleaned. The drains being built shallow, but little excavation is required, but if they were deep it would be very expensive to open them. The separation scheme, as proposed by Captain Tulloch, depends on hermetically sealed tubes, which working at full pressure will not only not drain the subsoil but may allow sewage to escape into the soil. Even Captain Tulloch's main sewers are too small, as the water in them will be too deep to allow people to work in them. That the subsoil should be drained is absolutely necessary, and that the system proposed by me will do so is shown from the fact that the level of the water in the Mint compound has been lowered notwithstanding that every attempt was made to make the drain water-tight. Then again I consider that if you separate the rain fall from the sewage you must go to a very considerably greater expense for such a system than if the combined system is used. There is a large portion of the town that would require to be drained of the surface water. When a town gets densely populated it would not pay to take the water away by open surface drains; the land becomes so valuable, both for streets and traffic, that it pays to cover the surface drains. I may say that Mr. Ormiston has proposed to have open drains, but on the Elphinstone property he has covered his drains; and he is quite right, for land is there too valuable to be taken up by open drains. It may be accepted as settled that the main drains of any system of sewerage should be of such a size as will admit of men getting in to examine them, and in case of any trifling obstruction getting into them to prevent their becoming blocked up. I think the use of a 12 or 15-inch pipes, as proposed by Captain Tulloch, is very objectionable indeed. By that means his estimate has been kept down, but he proposes to use these pipes to an unheard of extent. I never saw or read of any large town being drained on the double system. Captain Tulloch objected very strongly to my proposal for a steel main, and I gave my reasons for proposing that, viz. the very great saving of money, when compared with any other system. There could be no saving at all if the double system of sewage be attempted, probably the reverse. I use 12-inch pipes for short lengths or for drains not exceeding 150 lin yards in length only; but 3 feet 9 inch by 2 feet 6 inch sewers are used for longer lengths. The charge of inconsistency cannot therefore be sustained as the uses to which pipes are put in the two schemes are entirely different. Many thousand feet of piping are now coming out from England for the Cammateepoore sewage works. I wish to state that the sample of a street in Bombay which I give in my reply to Mr. Rawlinson was taken at random. I have brought a plan of Major Laughton which will show the difficulty still more strongly. In Kalbadavie Oart there is no drain at all, at least the drains are so trifling that there has been no money spent on them. And I don't see very well how the surface water is to be taken away with one set of drains and night soil and sewage water by another.

Mr. Crawford—I have always considered that oart very well drained.

Mr. Aitken—I do not think so—not in the monsoon there is no surface drainage.

Mr. Crawford—You designed the drainage yourself, so that you are responsible for it.

Mr. Aitken—The drains at all events are not of sufficient depth. For instance, there are two side drains, but in one of these oarts the water finds its way very freely into the ground. Of course it is an engineering question, and a very complicated one. I have thought a great deal over it, and started with the intention of separating the rainfall from the sewage, but the difficulty was so enormous that I was obliged to give up all idea of it.

The present drains are not sufficiently low to give you a fall. If you run deep drains round Kalbadavie oart you would get sufficient fall. To the left of Parel Road, down by Kalbadavie and a good deal of Bholeshwur there is no system of building, and I do not quite see how that is to be drained. As to the separation of sewage from rainfall, I have thought a great deal on the subject, and the more I think of it the less I like it. I do not propose to retain gullies. I think they are most objectionable. I have never proposed in my writings to retain gullies. But, the town is now in a state of transition, and we could not go at once and tell these people to rip up their gullies. I think the great object is to have some system, which will admit of transition between the two periods. A great deal of sewage finds its way into the gullies, and these gullies are a very filthy way of draining a city; it has been given up in all the towns in Europe and will be superseded in Bombay. But as the town is in a transition state, I think that must be attended to and considered. When any man wished to connect privies with new drains, then of course, he would be required to lay in pipes in the usual way. I am at a loss to understand why in Bombay sewage should be separated from the rainfall. In the Fort system the sewers that have been made have generally taken the place of the old drains in the centre of the streets; in Bazaar Gate Street, for instance, the old drains had to be removed or the new ones could not have been laid down at all, and I say if you lay down so many pipes you will cut across the present drains so much with your connections that they will practically require to be remade. I think it is quite impossible to separate the rainfall from the sewage. I don't know whether there are any other questions you wish to ask me as to the separation of sewage from rainfall.

Colonel Kendall—No, I have none whatever, you have expressed such strong opinions upon the subject that there is an end of the matter.

Mr. Aitken—The scheme I have proposed is not in any way a novelty. As I said in my report, on Main Drainage, dated 21st December 1866. In working out the detail of this system, I have carefully avoided introducing any novelties, the whole plan being based on one which has now been for some time in operation, and on the conception and working out of which the highest engineering talent of the day has been bestowed. I have followed the system which has been adopted in London. It is open to certain objections, but it is as good as any human design can be. It is not perfect I acknowledge, but the point is to steer one's way through the difficulties which continually arise. An impression seems to have got abroad that I attempt to deal with the whole of the rainfall. I think that is a very serious misapprehension. Captain Tulloch is the only one who proposes to deal with the whole rainfall of the town. He proposes to construct a main drain at low level to be taken to Love Grove to take away the surface water. I only attempt to take sewage up to a point of such dileution that it is not more impure than what surface water would be running off a town inhabited by vast number of men and animals. It is quite a mistake to suppose that surface water is free from every impurity. In London, mixed surface water and sewage after a heavy storm was found to be more impure than sewage only—that is, in a mixture of sewage and surface water taken out of the London sewers after a heavy storm there was found more impurity than in sewage running by itself. Here is a paper by Mr. Latham, a most able engineer, where he states as follows:—"Professor Way adds: So far as London is concerned, and considering only the composition of the liquid which reaches the sewers in time of rain from the streets, it seems pretty certain that it would be as valuable in a manuring point of view as the ordinary contents of the sewers." There is a great quantity of animal matter in the surface water of a town such as Bombay and one of the great objects of a system of sewage should be to take this impurity away. When the rainfall exceeds four inches per day, the sewage becomes so diluted that practically it may with great safety be run on the Flats and there allowed to mix with the other water which flows from the surrounding high ground.

Colonel Kendall—You still adhere to all the opinions expressed in your report; there is no modification of what is described in this report?

Mr. Aitken—There are one or two modifications.

Colonel Kendall—Will you let us know them?

Mr. Aitken—Formerly it was proposed to make a street from the Money School to the Null Bazaar at a cost of 25 lakhs, but that has been declared to be financially impracticable. The main sewer at Colaba was to run down the centre of the street (pointing to the plan) but it has now been altered so as to run down Shaik Memon Street and past the new market across the Esplanade under the eastern boulevard and thence to Colaba. I took the price of Rs. 200 per lin yard of tunnel as it was given me by the contractors who worked on the Ghaut. Messrs Wells and Glover were consulted by the Commissioner and the Commissioner wrote to the Government stating that he had consulted competent authorities and that they stated that the prices in the estimate were fair. As to this section of a tunnel which is given in Captain Tulloch's paper having been for two years doing nothing else but tunnelling, I may perhaps be allowed to differ from Captain Tulloch who appears to know very little about such work.

The Chairman—I think that is not necessary.

Mr. Aitken—The price which I have given is certainly a very fair one, and a very good price indeed, and there is no risk of not finding a contractor to do it at that price.

Colonell Kendal—Before you go on I should like to know exactly what changes are made in the general disposition of the drainage?

Mr. Aitken then explained the proposed outlet at the Prongs, produced a diagram showing the prevailing winds and a section of all the main sewers to show the nature of the ground. He then went on to say:—If the outlet were carried further out to the end of the Prongs or say one half miles from the present light-house the price would be about ten lakhs more. With regard to Captain Tulloch's remarks on my estimate I wish to state that the main cost of any system of sewage is the brickwork not on the excavations so that Captain Tulloch's remarks do not apply. I believe I have given very fair prices. Captain Tulloch thinks that I have not made fair estimate, but I will take his price for excavation. He has a cutting; part of it 30 feet deep, the average depth of it being 23 feet and yet it is only taken as 3 feet wide, it is 3,200 dineal feet long. Now, I never knew a cutting 3 feet wide and 30 feet deep and at the bottom of that he is to have a four feet sewer. His price is 40 Rupees per bras only, but mine is 20; my cutting will be all at least six feet wide so practically the prices are the same. I think a great many of the present sewers can be utilised even for night soil by a little humouring and repairs.

Colonel Trevor—You mentioned just now that you had gone into the question of the utilization of sewage and that it would not pay?

Mr. Aitken—Yes, I am quite satisfied that it will not. In addition to other objections I do not think there is sufficient land in the neighbourhood to utilise it. Here is a case. Twenty-eight years ago when it was proposed to utilise it in London they tried at Fulham and Barking; and in 1848 it was proposed to utilise it and also to work a water wheel for grinding corn.

Colonel Trevor—What! With sewage.

Mr. Aitken—Here is the report by Mr. Walker, Mr. Brunel, and Mr. Cubilt all of them engineers of the greatest experience, and they ventured (as they all lived in Westminster) to express a hope that the experiment would not be made. I have made a fresh estimate of the scheme shown on the plan, and it comes to about 76 lakhs. If the outlet is made at the end of the Prongs it will be 4 lakhs more. If the cutting to Woorlee shown in the plan is made that will be an addition to the estimate of the section of the cut, there will be 2,31,000 bras on it. The excavations from this would be taken to raise the low lying ground near the Grant Road. The cutting would collect the rainfall, and as the tide went down of course we should get a good fall. Of course the main question is between utilizing the sewage and throwing it into the sea. The outfall has been selected by a Commission appointed by the Government, and the Commission recommended that Government should pay for the outlet from the Oyster Rock to the light-house outfall.

Mr. A. G. Crawford—They (Government) simply stated that they would not receive the sewage nearer than the original point proposed—the Prong outfall. There was a resolution of the Government upon that point and I have got it in black and white.

Colonel Trevor—And nobody can wonder at their decision considering that they have bought up all Colaba.

Mr. Aitken—The Commission on the outfall question decided in favour of the Light-house outfall and not the Prong outfall. The tube if carried further down, will require three lakhs more; that is a matter for consideration, but surely a matter affecting the health of a town containing a million inhabitants must have some weight with Government notwithstanding their having purchased Colaba.

Captain Tulloch said in reply to the Chairman that there were no facts or arguments which he wished to add to his report. His last six months' consideration only tended to confirm him in his views. At present the Commission saw his scheme at its worst, for when he prepared a large project he always made it as strong against himself as possible. He did not cut down anything to make it appear more favourable, because after he came to details they might find the estimate was insufficient. He believed he would be able to lay his main sewer three or four feet higher than was proposed in his report, because he was of opinion that he had given too much of a slope. Then he had calculated for too much water, as he had not allowed for evaporation and soaking and had included too large an are a; and when advantage was taken of these two points his scheme would compare still more favourably with any other. Beyond that he had nothing whatever to alter in his project; but he would be prepared with further evidence at a future sitting of the Commission.

Mr. A. T. Crawford, in reply to the Chairman, said he was not prepared to enter into the whole question to-day, but could go into the financial part of the question. Supposing it were necessary to raise 70 or 80 lakhs of rupees in order to carry out a drainage scheme, he would propose to raise it by a drainage rate, as had been done in London and other places. Would spread the cost over perhaps fifty years. It might be necessary to impose a 2 per cent rate. As to the sum of 2½ lakhs appropriated for drainage yearly, there should have been 17 lakhs accumulated by 1st July 1865, but the former corporation either did not set aside the amount to the drainage account, or appropriated it to other purposes. There was nothing now on that fund. The Justices at their first meeting after 1st July 1865, when he brought the financial position of the Municipality to their notice, with a view of getting the income brought up to a point sufficient to meet the expenditure, requested him to borrow from the drainage fund, the result of which was that until the deficit was wiped off the whole of the drainage fund was drawn, with the sanction of Government, so that the fund was extinguished. The other day, Mr. Aitken had said he could only guess the reason why the drainage was not being proceeded with. He should like to know what Mr. Aitken meant by that. The real reason was this: the Justices only sanctioned the completion of certain lengths of the Fort system of drainage when the estimates were brought up in detail. On that occasion, General Tremenheere—on very good grounds, he thought,—proposed that the Fort sewage should not be prosecuted until the general question of passing night-soil into the sewers had been decided one way or another. Thereupon he (Mr Crawford) stated to the Bench that he would not proceed further than the completion of that portion in Elphinstone Circle, Hornby Row, and the eastern boulevard, unless with the further sanction of the Bench. That was how the matter stood at present. The question which General Tremenheere raised was at present unsettled, but the money was available at any moment.

Colonel Kendall—How much?

Mr. Crawford—Well, deducting the cost for the Camateepoora Sewage, there are two and a half or three lakhs.

Colonel Trevor—Then you have enough to finish the drains.

The Chairman—What money have you now for drainage purposes?

Mr. Crawford—About seven lakhs.

The Chairman—That is only a loan of the Municipality for drainage purposes?

Mr. Crawford—Yes.

The Chairman—It is the six per cent loan?

Mr. Crawford—Yes.

The Chairman—Payable in how many years?

Mr. Crawford—In 20 years; the sinking fund is one-twentieth in each year.

Colonel Trevor—Is there a drainage loan then?

Mr. Crawford—Yes, secured upon the house rate.

The Chairman—Is the whole amount of that loan taken up?

Mr. Crawford—Yes.

The Chairman—What was the whole amount sanctioned?

Mr. Crawford—Whatever the amount may have been, deducting the cost of those drains which have already been made, the whole amount of the estimates for the Bombay sewage was Rs. 4,20,000, out of which I obtained sanction from the Bench for about Rs. 80,000, and Rs. 2,40,000 for the Camateepoora drainage. But the amount of the loan raised was Rs. 7,00,000. With regard to the financial part of the question, I only wish to state that this two and a half lakhs per year, which I think represents two and a half per cent. on the house rate, would amply pay for a system like that of Captain Tulloch, which purposes to deal with the present system and provides for the surface drainage and night-soil.

Colonel Trevor—Do you think it expedient, going on borrowing so much money as is required for the extension of the drainage, and the water supply at the same time?

Mr. Crawford—I do not think the question of expediency arises at all here, because in the recent determination of the Government of India to lend to the Bombay Municipality the sum the Municipality now require, in its recent loan to the Calcutta Municipality, of 52 lakhs, for water works, and in its recent loan to Kurrachee Municipality, I see evidence of the intention of the Government of India, that Municipalities shall not have to go into the market, but that the money they require shall be advanced by the State upon certain conditions. He further stated that he did not think the system of deodorising sewage by dry earth would be practicable in Bombay. The question of the suitability of water closets was one which would, he hoped, be worked out during the present year, but he was inclined to think that water closets could not be used in Bombay.

The Commission adjourned till Tuesday (to-day) at 2 o'clock.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—26th April.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Spirituous Liquor.—Mancco, woman, was fined ten rupees for selling by retail spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Desertion.—Abdool Rehmon Shaik Alli and eight other seamen of the P. and O. steam-ship *Emeu* were charged with deserting from the ship, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for three weeks each.

An old Offender.—Russool Gannoo was charged, in four different cases, with stealing an umbrella and some articles of wearing apparel. It appeared that prisoner was caught by a policeman about 3 o'clock this morning as he was going along Sooparee Baug. He was questioned as to the property he had with him, and admitted that it was stolen. Prisoner appeared to be a very bad character, having been in jail and flogged on previous occasions. He was now sentenced to receive twenty stripes for the first offence, to be imprisoned for six months for the second offence, and four months for the third offence; and to receive ten stripes for the fourth offence after the expiration of the last imprisonment. The magistrate remarked that should the prisoner be charged again with a criminal offence he would be committed to the Criminal Sessions for trial.

It is not generally known that many of the islands on the eastern shore of the Adriatic are blessed with a climate little, if at all, inferior to Madeira. Lacroma, which lies opposite to Ragusa, is eminently gifted in this respect, and in vegetation and picturesque beauty is perfectly tropical. A company is now being formed to establish there a sanitarium for persons affected with chest diseases. The temperature ranges almost *pari passu* with that of Madeira, the only difference being that the great heats do not succeed so early, and that until July and August there is really no excessive warmth. On the island of Lacroma the late Emperor Maximilian had built himself a very picturesque and beautiful residence by partly restoring a portion of the ancient convent.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

LORD STANLEY AT GLASGOW.

On Thursday afternoon, April 1, Lord Stanley delivered his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, in the City Hall, Glasgow. His Lordship was accompanied to the platform by ex-Lord Advocate Gordon, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and the professors of the University.

His lordship commenced his address with some complimentary acknowledgments of the honours which had been conferred upon him combined with eulogistic allusions to his illustrious predecessors. He soon deprecated mere compliment, however, observing that "words that lead to nothing are words wasted"—an aphorism which might well pass into a proverb. The noble lord then went on to praise the facilities given to the poor at the University of Glasgow of acquiring the very best education, maintaining that there is no natural connection between learning and opulence, and that, though on the one hand mental energy is stinted and chilled by absolute penury, yet on the "other it is at least as likely to be depressed and destroyed by too abundant leisure, by the sense of security which belongs to an assured position, and by the thousand opportunities of easy enjoyment which wealth and leisure confer." The importance of acquiring early in life habits of steady industry and application to work—the advantage of a man learning to rejoice in his work for its own sake—was set forth in simple but impressive terms. And then this point was looked at as related to a man's personal happiness and welfare. "What," asked the noble lord, "is the secret of the low amusements, the pleasure that is not pleasure, with which so many unhappy men continue at once to waste and to shorten their lives? Why these things are in 99 cases out of 100 merely the resources which men adopt to fill up vacant hours—to get rid of the intolerable weariness of unemployed existence—to kill the sense of apathy and *ennui* which is killing them." True, no uniform rule could be laid down for the guidance of all men alike; but whatever the bent of a man's mind, or the nature of his avocation, he should be in earnest. "I don't believe," said the speaker, "an unemployed man, however amiable and otherwise irreproachable, ever was or ever can be really happy." With much practical common-sense, the noble lord continued as follows:—

'I have spoken of love of one's work as being the best prevention of merely low and vicious tastes. I will go farther and say I believe it is the best preservative against petty anxieties and the annoyances which arise out of indulged self-love. Men have thought before now that they could take refuge from trouble and vexation by sheltering themselves, as it were, in a world of their own. The experiment has often been tried, and always with one result. You cannot escape from anxiety and labour—it is the destiny of humanity. You may avoid, indeed to a great extent—some at least may—taking part in the struggle of life, in the sharp and eager competition of an open profession, or the not less intense pursuit of the worthy object of study. But by what seems to me a just and wholesome retribution, those who shrink from facing trouble find that trouble comes to them. The indolent man may contrive that he shall have less than his share of the world's work to do but Nature, proportioning the instrument to the work, contrives that that little shall be much and hard to him—the man who has only himself to please, finds soon or late, and probably sooner rather than later, that he has got a very hard master, and the more excusable weakness which shrinks from responsibility has its own punishment too; for where great interests are excluded little matters become great, and the same wear and tear of mind that might have been at least usefully and healthfully expended on the real business of life is often wasted on petty and imaginary vexation, such as breed and multiply in the unoccupied brain.'

Wealth could never release a man from the obligation or interest of work. "I know of no man," exclaimed the noble lord, "who can afford to do nothing." The subject, however, had a moral as well as a material aspect. No man could go through life without profiting by and conserving the fruits of other men's toil. "All capital is accumulated labour." "A scrupulous and high-minded man," therefore, "will always feel that to pass out of the world in the world's debt to have consumed much and produced nothing—to have sat down as it were, at the feast and gone away without paying his reckoning—is not, to put it in the mildest way, a satisfactory transaction, however unimpeachable and rightly so it may be in the eye of economical and social law." However bad may be the effects of over-work, it is probably the cause of less suffering in the aggregate than the consciousness of faculties unused and of energies which can find no vent." Becoming more practical as he proceeded, the noble lord discussed the importance of good training in youth in order to qualify a man for the burdens of success. He said:—

'We live in days of perhaps overstrained competition and even those who, so far as their personal feelings are concerned, would probably be satisfied with moderate success and a tranquil career, have in most professions hardly the choice. A rising lawyer cannot refuse briefs, a young surgeon or physician cannot decline practice. It is rarely, I fancy, in the power of a professional man to say "Up to such a limit I will work, and no farther." It may be; for my own part I think it is a misfortune that such should be the case—that, from the tendency of mankind to run after well known names, one competitor in an open profession should have more labour cast upon him than it is physically possible that he should attend to properly; while others, hardly, if at all, less capable, are standing by unemployed. But that is a result—I suppose an inevitable result—of open competition in a fair field, and we can only accept the laws of the game as we find them. Every man, therefore, who works with his brain must be prepared, in an open profession, to find, in the event of obtaining the success which he hopes for, that his bodily as well as his mental powers will be taxed to the utmost. And if that possibility is realised, the question, all important for him, whether he will be able to hold his own, or whether he will break down, will depend very much on the nature of his early training. This is a subject on which there exists, I think, a good deal of prejudice and misinformation. We hear often of men crushed in youth by excessive mental strain. That such cases do occur, I cannot, in the face of evidence, deny. But I believe they are, nine times out of ten, the result of simple mismanagement. I doubt whether—speaking of young men, not of very young boys or children, honest work, steadily and regularly carried on, ever yet hurt anybody. The men who fail, and whose failure is pointed to as an illustration of the evils of over-study, are generally those who, rashly and foolishly, try to make up for past neglect by excessive temporary effort; or else those who, absorbed in a single idea, and possibly ignorant of their own physical constitution, overlook the most ordinary requirements of bodily health.'

The next point in this wise discourse which claims attention was remarkably well put. It has reference to the relation in which great intellectual powers stand to actual success in life. "I am convinced," says Lord Stanley, "that, as a rule, we overrate—I think our tendency is enormously to overrate the difference between man's powers for purposes of practical action. Of course these differences, after all deductions made, remain very great. But it is a matter of common observation in every profession, even the most intellectual—I think I have noticed it myself again and again—how often the very acutest intellects, for some reason or another, do not seem able to procure for their possessors the first place; while that place is often secured and kept by powers which seem, and which intellectually considered, are very greatly inferior. I believe that with no extraordinary quickness or brilliancy, but with perseverance, memory, accuracy, and that soundness of judgment which habits of patient inquiry confer—all qualities with which cultivation has more to do than nature—a man may rise very high in almost any department of human labour, and may pass by in the race many whom at school, or at college, or possibly even in later life, he regarded as hopelessly superior to himself." The noble lord went on to urge the inestimable value of perfectly accurate habits of thought and expression. He avowed that for knowledge that is vague, hazy, indistinct, uncertain, he had no respect; and he believed there never was a time or country where the influences of careful training were more needed. Men live in haste, write in haste, think in haste, or take what thoughts they have ready made. The great value of the classical training, the merits of which are now so much disputed, is that it fosters the accuracy referred to. "Even those who feel most strongly the incomparably wider range of modern thought will seldom deny that, in precision, conciseness, dignity of style, and verbal felicity, the great writers of ancient times have scarcely been equalled." In an alliterative and aphoristic generalisation, the noble lord said, "Posterity preserves only what will pack into small compass." This is not a matter of words alone. Manner cannot be separated from matter. Clear thought and confused expression seldom go together. At the same time, if classical studies are undertaken at all they should be pursued thoroughly. "If a young man has time and taste for Latin literature, so much the better. But a mere beginning of that—and still more a beginning both of Latin and Greek, which does not last long enough to give familiar acquaintance with either language, is sheer folly and waste of time. In this, as in everything else, a man should proportion his means to his ends, and not begin by laying the foundations of a house three times bigger than he can ever finish or live in." The great danger of modern times is in attempting to learn something of too many things. The question which life asks of us all is not "What do you know?" but "What can you do?" The aim of a liberal education should be, truly, not to fit men for this or that especial profession exclusively, but to supply such acquirements and to sharpen such faculties as shall be equally useful in any. "Law, medicine, architecture, engineering, practical art—all these are pursuits of the highest usefulness and even necessity; but he never can dabble in them all; nor has the architect any particular use for law, nor the lawyer for architecture. What they both want, what they both have a use for, is accuracy of thought, clearness of expression, and that indefinable something—excluding pedantry on the one hand, and, vulgar coarseness on the other—which marks the man to whom literature has been more than the amusement of a casual hour." The doctrine that culture is unfavourable to moral earnestness, the noble lord utterly repudiates. If cultivated apathy has done mischief, much greater mischief has been done by unreasoning activity and enthusiasm without knowledge or judgment. In conclusion, the noble lord said:—

'We want zeal. We want earnestness for truth and justice. But the zeal of ignorance is a poor affair, and the earnestness must be very shallow and unreal which will not bear the strictest scrutiny of the objects to which it is directed. Action is the end of all thought, but to act justly and effectively you must think wisely. The time is not wasted which is spent in laying solid foundations for the future; nor that which soldiers pass in preparatory drill before they are trusted to take the field. Recollect, too, that the stock of intellectual furniture which a man takes with him into business or professional life is not likely to be much increased afterwards. With most of us, I fear, the faculty of receiving new ideas is the very earliest part of our organisation that decays. Special acquirements, professional experience, the caution and prudence and tact that come of protracted intercourse with the world are the growth of middle age; but I suspect that most busy men, if they took stock of their intellectual gains and losses, would find that after a certain time—say five-and-thirty or forty—the former had not been considerable. Make the most, than, of your opportunity, for it will not last long. Waste no regret on the past, if it has done less for you than it might. There is leisure to redeem all that. Dream no dreams of the future—the future will take care of itself, and whatever may be the difficulties you foresee, whatever the successes you expect, it is a hundred to one that neither the former nor the latter will come upon you in the way you now anticipate. But make your footing good at every step you take; do manfully the task that is allotted to you; know thoroughly the thing you have to learn, discipline your energies without exhausting them, and have faith enough in yourselves and in the good sense of your fellow men to believe that, whatever temporary success may be won by puffing and puckery (and, thank Heaven, such success is seldom more than temporary), the capable workman mostly gets the tool into his hands; opportunity, sooner or later, comes to nearly all who work and wait; and though I do not contend that there is no such thing as unmerited failure or unrewarded effort, yet even in that rare and painful case it is something to be able to think that you have tried your best, that though worsted in fair fight you have done justice to yourself and to yours and that, if advancement and fortune have not been obtained, you will have at least preserved that inward content, that sense of honest self-approval, with which neither obscurity nor poverty are our unendurable afflictions; without which, neither by world-wide fame nor untold wealth, can any real and lasting happiness be secured.'

RETIRING SCHEMES FOR INDIAN FIELD OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons on April 1, Colonel Sykes asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any and what foundation for a statement at page 16 of the 'Home News' of the 19th of March, that the Council of India had rejected the schemes of Colonel Norman and Colonel Broome for the relief of the finance of India by facilitating the retirement of field-officers for whom there was not employment; and whether the Council contemplated the reduction of the charge for unemployed field officers in India.

Mr. Grant Duff said that, subject to the obvious correction that the "Secretary of State in Council" should be substituted for the "Council" in each of his hon. and gallant-friend's questions, his answer to both was in the affirmative. If his hon. and gallant friend would move for the correspondence he was ready to give it him as an unopposed return.

HOW THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION HAS TO BE PAID FOR.

We mentioned yesterday (says the *Evening Star* of April 2) in dealing with the Revenue Returns, that, assuming the £3,600,000 extra for Abyssinia to be clear expenditure beyond the amount estimated by Mr. Hunt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find himself face to face with a deficiency of something like £4,500,000. An income tax of three-pence per pound would yield, according to Mr. Hunt's calculations, £4,350,000, and had the Conservatives been in office the country would, in all likelihood, have been subjected to a war income tax of nine pence per pound in all, in a time of peace. It fortunately happens, however, that a Government is in power pledged to economy, and on the navy and army estimates alone for the current year there is a saving of about £2,225,000. If we take the saving to be effected in all departments at £3,000,000. which is probably too high an estimate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will still have a probable deficiency of £1,500,000 to contend with, and this represents an additional income tax of one penny per pound; additional, that is to say, to the twopence per pound already imposed by Mr. Hunt last year. We shall thus have to bear most probably an income tax of threepence per pound greater than would have been sufficient but for the extraordinary and culpable expenditure upon the Abyssinian expedition, a great portion of which found its way into the pockets of lucky shipowners in this country, and popularised for a time in the shipping ports the late Administration.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT THE LORD MAYOR'S EASTER BANQUET.

Sir John Lawrence was one of the guests at the Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house on March 29. In responding to the toast of his health, Sir John, who was very cordially received, said:—

I thank you most sincerely and most heartily for the great honour you have done me this evening—for the handsome manner in which my name has been introduced by his lordship, and for the generous way in which you have received it. I candidly confess that I felt very much honoured, and perhaps a little elated, when I was selected to be Governor-General of India; but if I went there with pleasure, I can assure you I was very happy and contented to resign my insignia of office—to lay down my staff and to return to my native country. I can also assure you that the welcome I have received here this evening, as from all classes of my fellow-countrymen on previous occasions, has enhanced that feeling. I need hardly say that India is a boundless country; that it is filled with many great races antagonistic in many respects—in feelings, wishes, and aspirations—to each other; and that it is governed by strangers and foreigners, and by a fraction of the representatives of that country. I need scarcely say the difficulty of governing the country of reconciling the people to a foreign rule, of raising sufficient revenue in the country, of maintaining the supremacy of our power, and, at the same time, making the people satisfied and contented with their lot, is what any man, however remarkable, might without disgrace shrink from, although the philanthropist might, with high aspirations, endeavour to attempt, and the statesman might be forgiven if he failed altogether to surmount. (Hear, hear.)

A SUNKEN TREASURE.

On the night of October 7, 1799, Her Majesty's ship *Lutine*, freighted with an enormous amount of specie, varying from £1,500,000 to £3,000,000 foundered off the sandbanks on the north-west coast of Holland, and the greater bulk of that treasure still lies buried with but nine fathoms of water over it. The *Lutine* was bound to a port in the Zuyder Zee, and the £1,500,000 she had on board was subsidy money for the English troops who were then serving under the Prince of Holland, Holland being at war with France. She had also on board large assignments of specie for merchants in the country, as well as for bullion dealers and bankers at Hamburg, to which port she was to have proceeded after landing the Government subsidy money at the port in the Zuyder Zee. There were also on board the Crown jewels of Holland, which had been sent to this country by the Prince of Orange to be reset and polished by Messrs. Rundell and Bridges, the then famous jewellers to the English Court, on Ludgate-hill. The *Lutine*, in making for the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, encountered a fearful storm, and was driven on a sandbank between the islands of Terschelling and Vieland, and subsequently foundered, all her officers and crew, except one man, perishing. The survivor, however, only lived a few hours. He was picked up by some Dutch boatmen who found him floating on some spars, and after stating the facts of the dreadful wreck he died. Nearly 200 persons perished in the ill-fated vessel. After much exertion the sunken wreck of the *Lutine* was discovered lying in nine fathomas water within three miles of the western portion of the island of Terschelling; but no attempt, we believe, was made to recover the sunken treasure for one or two years, owing, in a great measure, to the shifting sandbanks and the rapidity of the tides which swept over the spot. The Dutch Government offered a reward of £8,000 for the recovery of the Crown jewels, which, with other inducements held out in England, led to a company being formed, which commenced operations, and in a few years they recovered about £160,000 of the specie, of which the Dutch Government claimed £80,000 as a royalty. In addition to the £160,000 recovered another £60,000 was recovered by other companies. The last recovery occurred a few years since, and about £20,000 was paid as royalty to the Government, who, up to that time, had repudiated all claims on the wreck by the English underwriters and marine insurance companies who had taken lines of insurance on the specie, and had paid the £1,500,000 as a total loss. All the underwriters who were interested and paid on the total loss have been dead some years, and it being impossible for any claim to be set up by any surviving relatives of the underwriters, Lloyd's, it is said, intend to apply to Parliament for powers to appropriate all moneys recovered from the wreck for purposes named in the proposals. Of the £80,000 which the Dutch Government formely received as royalty money no portion has been returned; but of the second amount of £20,000 this was made over to Lloyd's a few years since by order of the King of Holland, which sum remains untouched by the managing committee, and, with the interest that has been accumulated since, nearly £9,000, it is probable that operations will be renewed on the wreck during the ensuing summer, and on a scale which is likely to be eminently successful.—*Express.*

A committee has been formed for the purpose of endowing a bishopric in Madagascar, and for providing additional clergy in that island.

The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is to commence a new story, entitled "A Brave Lady," in the May number of *Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Bishopric of Labuan, which has long been vacant in consequence of the resignation of Dr. M'Dougall, is, it is said, likely to be filled by the appointment of the Rev. Walter Chambers, the senior missionary of the diocese.

A lady who signs herself "Ellen Howard," and states that she is the widow of William George Howard, who died in October, 1854, claims the Wicklow peerage for her infant son born in May of that year. The claim is repudiated by the representatives of the late earl.

The Convent Case.—There is a prospect of further litigation in the great convent case. It was rumoured lately that the result of the trial would probably be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench in Banco for review, but now it is stated that Miss Saurin has filed a bill in Chancery against the whole of the nuns in the Hull convent, with the view of compelling a distribution of its property.

Mr. Maurice Collis, an eminent Dublin surgeon, died on March 28 from pyemia, occasioned by having accidentally wounded his finger the preceding Monday with the knife which he had used in the removal of a cancerous humour from a patient in the Meath Hospital. Mr. Collis was a comparatively young man, and had already attained a foremost place in the ranks of his profession.

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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(London Gazette, April 2.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 2ND APRIL, 1869.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Henry Langtry to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Sutton Kirkpatrick, who retires. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Cornet William Rowland McKay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Langtry. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Cornet James Francis Lenox MacFarlane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Frederick Twynam, who retires. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Frederic Horace Davis Bellwood Garfit, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice McKay. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

4th Hussars—Cornet Alfred Bibby to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice F. H. Maitland, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 18th January, 1869.

Cornet Neil Benjamin Edmonstone to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bibby, whose promotion on the 17th February, 1869, has been cancelled. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

10th Hussars—Lieutenant the Honourable Henry George Louis Crichton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant J. C. Russell, who resigns that appointment. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

14th Hussars—Lieutenant Thomas Allan Henry to be Captain, by purchase, vice Joseph Boulton, who retires. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Cornet Albert Brassey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Richard Anderson, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gloucester Gambier, C.B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Captain and Brevet Colonel William Wigram Barry, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Anderson. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Francis Strange, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Matthew Charles Dixon, retired upon full-pay. Dated 19th March, 1869.

Captain and Brevet Major George Hatton Colomb to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Strange. Dated 19th March, 1869.

Lieutenant Francis William Hastings Medhurst has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieutenant William de Wiveslie Abney, from the seconded List, to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1869.

1st Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Angelo Irwin, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Church, who exchanges. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

George Augustus Eliott, Esq., late Captain 7th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major William John Bampfield, appointed to the 90th Foot. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

12th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Charles Thomas Jackson Dowler, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Arthur Hamilton, who retires. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

15th Foot—Staff Surgeon Henry Joseph Rose to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Henry Higgins Jones, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

17th Foot—Ensign Charles Edward McCrea, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Mackay, transferred to the 25th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1869.

19th Foot—Lieutenant William Robert Iles to be Captain, without purchase, vice Philip Downes Williams, deceased. Dated 2nd March, 1869.

Ensign Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Iles. Dated 2nd March, 1869.

Ensign William Wilkinson Scott, from the 27th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hornsby. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

25th Foot—Ensign Francis Hargrave Tindal Curtis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles William Maxwell Coote, who retires. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Thomas Barns, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Curtis. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

40th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Moore Pilcher, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice L. N. Lloyd, who has retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1869.

52nd Foot—Ensign Lewis Henry Corkran to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Charles William Lever, who retires. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Philip Thomas Godsal, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Corkran. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

64th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Church, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Irwin, who exchanges. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

71st Foot—Ensign Charles William Morland from the 84th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Johnson, transferred to the 98th Foot. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

81st Foot—Staff-Surgeon John Wood to be Surgeon, vice William Marshall Webb, appointed to the Staff. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

83rd Foot—Lieutenant Charles John Wyndham to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Wright, promoted. Dated 8th February, 1869.

84th Foot—Ensign Frederic Russel Robinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sir Edmund Arthur Waller, Bart., who retires. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Charles William Morland, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Robinson. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

86th Foot—Lieutenant John Spence to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. R. S. Chatfield, who resigns that appointment. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

90th Foot—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, William John Bampfield, from the 1st Foot, to be Paymaster, vice William Lawes, cashiered. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

107th Foot—Lieutenant Walter Cave to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Mansergh, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 28th January, 1869.

1st West India Regiment—Captain William Carines, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Ensign William Cole to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice William Gavin, deceased. Dated 23rd February, 1869.

Lieutenant A. H. Ringland Ferguson, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Terry, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Ensign Alfred Lovell Simons, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Ensign. Dated 1st April, 1869.

The Commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant J. A. Smith to be antedated to the 14th February, 1869.

2nd West India Regiment—Captain Charles Richard Williams, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Captain William Berry Drinan, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice John A. L. Hamilton, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Ensign George Hogan, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Talbot, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Ensign Richard Brabazon Ponsonby, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Stone, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Ensign John Lennox Power, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Beek, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1869.

3rd West India Regiment—Captain Frederick Benjamin Price White, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Lieutenant Claude Osbert Bulger, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Ensign Thomas Gordon Black, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Ensign. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Medical Department—Surgeon-Major Henry Higgins Jones, M.D., from the 15th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff-Surgeon Henry Joseph Rose, who exchanges. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Surgeon William Marshall Webb, from the 81st Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice John Wood, appointed to the 81st Foot. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Assistant-Surgeon Langer Carey, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Charles John Kirwan, placed upon half-pay. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

Half-pay Captain and Brevet-Colonel Richard Jenkins, from half-pay Unattached, and Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, with purchase. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Captain William Clive Justice, from Adjutant, Depot Battalion, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Captain Henry Brackenbury, from Adjutant, Depot Battalion, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 1st April, 1869.

BREVET.

Colonel Gloucester Gambier, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, vice John William Ormsby, deceased. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Colonel Matthew Charles Dixon, on the Retired Full-pay List of the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only. Dated 19th March, 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Henry Gordon, C.B., retired upon full-pay, late Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Pensioned Conductor Robert Saunders, of the Indian Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd April, 1869.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels, under the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, 1866:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Walker, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers. Dated 27th February, 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Conybeare, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Gosset Pipon, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1869.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General George Moncrieff, who died on the 22nd February, 1869:—

Major-General Joseph Hale, Colonel of the 103rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 23rd February, 1869.

Brevet-Colonel His Serene Highness Prince William Augustus Edward, of Saxe Weimar, C.B., from Major Grenadier Guards, to be Major-General. Dated 23rd February, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Durie, half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd February, 1869.

Captain Andrew Orr, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 23rd February, 1869.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to General Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, G.C.B., Colonel for the 1st Dragoons, who died on the 7th March, 1869:—

Lieutenant-General Henry, Lord Rokeby, K.C.B., Colonel of the 77th Foot, to be General. Dated 8th March, 1869.

Major-General Charles Algernon Lewis to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 8th March, 1869.

Brevet Colonel Sir Edward Robert Wetherall, C.B., K.C.S.I., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay Unattached to be Major-General. Dated 8th March, 1869.

Major Thomas Anderson, 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 8th March, 1869.

Captain Charles Rowland Hill, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 8th March, 1869.

In continuation of the promotions in succession to Major-General Ormsby, Royal Artillery, who died on the 17th March, 1869:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert Mockler, 64th Foot. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Major Winter Goode, half-pay, late 64th Foot. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Francis, 64th Foot. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major Alfred Picton Bowlby, 64th Foot. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Robert Hopkins, 53rd Foot. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Major Charles Edward Mansfield, Unattached. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Newton Fendall, 53rd Foot. Dated 18th March, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major John Edmondstoune, 32nd Foot. Dated 18th March, 1869.

To be Major.

Captain Patrick J. Campbell, Royal Artillery. Dated 18th March, 1869.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General William Stewart Balfour, who died on the 20th March, 1869:—

Major-General William Parlby, Colonel 21st Hussars, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st March, 1869.

Brevet-Colonel Archibald Little, C.B., with rank of Brigadier-General, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, late 9th Lancers, to be Major-General. Dated 21st March, 1869.

Major John McCourt, Military Train, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st March, 1869.

Captain Arthur William Twiss, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 21st March, 1869.

The Brevet Commissions of the undermentioned officers to be dated 29th, instead of 28th November, 1868, Major-General Sir W. J. Ridley having died on the latter date:—

Major-General Thomas Brooke.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leahy, Royal Engineers.

Captain and Brevet-Major J. W. Barnes, 73rd Foot.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Richard Jenkin, half-pay, late Staff-Officer of Pensioners, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Circular Memorandum of 15th February, 1861. Dated 1st April, 1869.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 3/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	2s.	,,
3	do.	1/11⅞	,,
2	do.	1/11⅞	,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand		1/11⅝	,,
On Scotland		1/11⅝	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
,, IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
,, —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0 1/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,			3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd April 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April

		Rs.	5 8
Madras	Do.	Do.	4 8
Bombay	Do.	Do.	3 0
Official Monthly		Do.	1 0

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ⅛ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, aily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rècherché Cabinet Wine
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

SAUTERNES from the CHATEAU DES ORMES ... Rs. 22 per doz.
Do. do. do. ,, 18 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

J. & C. WHITE'S UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine	per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	,,	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	,,	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown	,,	44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 32	,, 17
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	,, 28	,, —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	,, 15	,, —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 3	,, 20	,, 11
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 C.	,, 24	,, 13
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 B.	,, 30	,, 16
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 36	,, 19
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	,, 25	,, 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	,, 36	,, 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	,, 40	,, 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	,, 20	,, —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.

Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.

Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

Per "British Admiral" from London.
SHERRY.

Per "Coldinghame" from London.
GIN SHERRY.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

SEASON OF 1869.

THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

MESSRS. S. H. CLARKE AND CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, OUTFITTERS, &C.,

MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,

respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES
to meet the requirements of Visitors to
CASHMERE,

who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE AND COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE AND Co.

have for many years carried on an extensive business with CASHMERE, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the WINES and STORES usually taken from other stations.

S. H. CLARKE AND CO. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; "Punch," 5th Aug., 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 8	3 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.		
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night."—"London Review," July 22nd, 1865.		
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28 8	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
NESSMELY No. 1; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25 0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, is for sale at the following prices:—
Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.) ... Rs. 4 8 per doz.
Pints (do. do. 8 ,,) ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Apply to the Godown-keeper at PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s. Forbes Street, 22nd April, 1869.

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.
Per dozen quarts ... Rs. 9 8
Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	,,	,, 27	,,
Fine Pale	,,	,, 29	,,
Superior Port	,,	,, 27	,,
Do. do.	Pints.	,, 14	,,
Brandy		,, 32	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

APOLLO WAITING and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—For sale, by the undersigned, just landed in prime condition—

Ex "Rohilla"—Guinness's extra Foreign Stout, bottled by E. and I. Burke, Dublin. Price for quarts Rs. 5-8 and pints Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

Ex "British Sovereign"—Allsopp's India Pale Ale, bottled by F. Friend & Co., quarts only Rs. 5-4 per dozen.

Ex "City of Venice"—Tennant's India Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5-4 and pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen.

T. HAMMOND,
23rd April, 1869. Lessee Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

CLARET.

PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 11	Rs. 12-8

CLARET.

MEDOC.
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen	,, 8	,, 9

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 33	Rs. 36.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,868
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

TIFFIN BASKETS,

Of stout wicker work, completely fitted with Knives, Forks, Plates, Bottles, Muffineers, &c.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
For the use of two persons	18 0	20 0
,, three ,,	30 0	33 0
,, four ,,	36 0	40 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

DATURA TATULA,

A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'VEAGH, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. BARKER on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Perfumed Toilet Soaps of Messrs. PEARS AND SON, by special arrangement with whom they are enabled to offer these goods at a general net cash rate of, ans. 12 for the English retail shilling's-worth, and in bulk to meet the requirements of HOUSEHOLDERS and MESSES at a still lower rate. The high reputation enjoyed by Messrs. Pears and Son during the last fifty years for their delightful TRANSPARENT SOAPS is fully sustained by the quality of their other manufactures.

FRESH SUPPLIES

of the following are now on sale.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BAR SOAP; Assorted, viz., Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Glycerine, Honey, Lavender, Marshmallow, Oatmeal, Rose, or Sunflower; per 1s. 6d. bar of 1 lb.	0 14	1 0
DITTO ditto, Assorted, or of one kind, per box of 14 lbs.	11 0	12 8
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, fine old per 1s. 6d. packet of 1 lb.	1 2	1 4
GLYCERINE SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
GLYCERINE SOAP, TRANSPARENT (exquisitely emollient and delicate) per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
Do. Do. Per box of 1 doz.	4 8	5 0
HONEY SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
LAVENDER SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
MARSHMALLOW SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
SAND SOAP, 6d. tablets, each ans. 6; per doz.	3 8	4 0
SUNFLOWER SOAP, per 1s. 6d. box of 3 tablets	1 2	1 4
TRANSPARENT SOAP, in balls, shaving cakes, squares or sticks, and tablets, one shilling size, each	0 12	1 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	8 0	9 0
One shilling and six pence size, each	1 2	1 4
Ditto. do. per dozen	12 0	13 8
Half Crown size, each	1 12	2 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	19 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to
WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.
N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURMAH shaped, per hundred	1 12	2 0
Do. Do. per thousand	14 0	16 0
THE OFFICE Cheroot, per hundred	1 8	1 12
Do. Do. per thousand	13 0	15 0

These Cheroots are of a quality very superior to those commonly sold; and prepared by the original manufacturer, from the finest leaf only, expressly for

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GAZOGENES.

Fevre's Patent, in one piece complete, cannot leak, and are strongly protected by tinned wire.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 pint size ... each	18 0	20 0
3 ,, ,,	22 8	25 0
5 ,, ,,	27 0	30 0

CHARGES FOR GAZOGENES.

Of pure Tartaric Acid and Bi-carbonate of Soda.

For 2 pint size ... per doz.	2 8	2 12
For 3 ,, ,,	2 12	3 0
For 5 ,, ,,	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

By every weekly Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Ham, Smoked	1 0	1 2
Bacon, Streaky Flitch	1 1	1 3
Cheese, double Gloster, in cut	1 0	1 2
Cheese, Berkley, Chedder and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs.	1 0	1 2
Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE MILK,

condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS

A. LAING & SON,
MACHINISTS, GUN AND PISTOL MAKERS, &c.
CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET, BYCULLA,
NEAR BYCULLA HOTEL.

THE FOLLOWING WORK IS PERFORMED WITH THE AID OF STEAM MACHINERY.

GENERAL MECHANICAL BRANCH.

All kinds of Machinery repaired and various Machines made to order, Mechanical Inventions or Models made to any design; Smith's work executed; Copper and Tin Plate work made or repaired, Toothed wheels cut from ½ inch diameter, up to 3 feet, Turning, Plaining, and Sloting in any Metal, Jobwork of almost every description done.

A. LAING & SON have Steam Engines for sale, fixed and portable of various descriptions as to power, also for pumping, sel-facting and screw-cutting gap lathes, punching machines, drilling machines, flour mills, sorkee or chunam mills, brick making machines, hydraulic presses, printing circular patent machines, and saw tables and one circular rack sawbench, circular saws of sizes, dough and biscuit making machines, pullies of sizes, bored and turned, gas piping, elbows, bends and cocks to fit, india rubber sheet of various thicknesses patent machine belts or driving bands from 1½ inch broad to 10 inch sheet tined iron or charcoal iron 16" by 12" up to 30 inch, broad to 6 feet long, gauge cocks, and glasses, steam or water sluice valves, water cocks, steam patent indicators, &c., &c., to numerous to mention.

GUN MAKING BRANCH.

All sorts of Rifles, Guns, or Pistols repaired, Air Guns or Canes repaired, and every sort of apparatus or implement used by Sportsmen made to order.

A. L. & SON have for sale some first class No. 12 bore breach-loading Rifles, Guns, &c., made by Messrs. A. Thomson and Son, of Edinburgh; also a Revolver Pistol that fires three small balls at once or one very large ball. This is an excellent article. Also has for sale some Sharp's Patent repeating Pistols, some being so small as to go into the waistcoat pocket, the action or Revolving parts being all contained in the Cock, they are a great curiosity.

REGIMENTAL WORK SHOPS

Can have for a fixed sum Turning Lathes, Portable forges and other tools on loan while in a Station, or monthly. Gentlemen supplied with Tools of any description, and can get a kitt of tools much better and cheaper than those that come out in chests.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY.

GOLD PENCIL CASES, WARRANTED 16 CARAT SMALL TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.

Closed 1¼ inch, elongated 2⅜ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 1 Plain Gold, Spiral movement	18 0	20 0
No. 2 Engine Turned, do.	19 0	21 0
No. 3 Engraved, do.	20 0	22 8

MEDIUM TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.

Closed 1½ inch, elongated 2⅞ inches

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 4 Plain or Fluted, Spiral movement	27 0	30 0
No. 5 Do. do. Spring do.	30 0	33 0
No. 6 Engine Turned or Dotted, Spiral or Spring movement	30 0	33 0
No. 7 Engraved, do. do.	32 0	36 0

LONG TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.

Closed 1⅞ inch, elongated 3½ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 8 Plain or Fluted, Spring movement	36 0	40 0
No. 9 Engine Turned, do.	36 0	40 0
No. 10 Engraved, do.	40 0	45 0

BREGUET "CANNON" CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 11 Plain Gold, closed 1¾ inch, Spiral movement	27 0	30 0

BREGUET CRICKET BAT CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 12 Plain Gold, Spiral movement	32 0	36 0
No. 13 Engraved, do. do.	36 0	40 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES WITH ROUND ENDS.

Closed 2½ inches, elongated 5 inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 14 Plain or Fluted, Spiral movement	36 0	40 0
No. 15 Do. Spring do.	40 0	45 0
No. 16 Engine Turned or Dotted, Spiral movement	36 0	40 0
No. 17 Do. do. Spring do.	43 0	48 0
No. 18 Engraved, Spiral do.	40 0	45 0
No. 19 Do. do. Spring do.	45 0	50 0

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES, WARRANTED 16 CARAT.

TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.

Closed 2 inches, elongated 4¼ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 20 Plain or Fluted	50 0	55 0
No. 21 Engine Turned	50 0	55 0
No. 22 Engraved	54 0	60 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES

(With Reserve of Leads at Top.)

Closed 3 inches, elongated 5¾ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 23 Fluted	58 8	65 0
No. 24 Engine Turned	63 0	70 0
No. 25 Engraved	65 0	72 0

POCKET CASES.

With Slide and Spiral movement, and Reserve; 3½ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 26 Fluted	54 0	60 0
No. 27 Engine Turned	54 0	60 0
No. 28 Engraved	58 0	65 0

With Double Slide and Penknife; 3¼ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 29 Fluted	43 0	48 0
No. 30 Engine Turned	45 0	50 0
No. 31 Engraved	50 0	55 0

CROSS PENCIL CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 32 Richly Engraved and Enamelled	40 0	45 0

SILVER PENCIL CASES.

Warranted Sterling Silver.

TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.

Closed 1¼ inch, elongated 2⅜ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 33 Engine Turned, Spiral movement	3 8	4 0
No. 34 Engraved, do do.	4 8	5 0

TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES

Closed 1½ inch., elongated 2⅞ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 35 Engine Turned, Spiral movement	4 8	5 0
No. 36 Engraved do. do.	6 8	7 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES, WITH ROUND ENDS.

Closed 2½ inches, elongated 5 inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 37 Fluted, Spiral movement	5 8	6 0
No. 38 Engine Turned, Spiral movement	5 8	6 0
No. 39 Engraved, do. do.	6 8	7 0

SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES, WARRANTED STERLING SILVER.

TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.

Closed 2 inches, elongated 4¼ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 40 Plain or Fluted.	9 0	10 0
No. 41 Engine Turned.	9 0	10 0
No. 42 Engraved.	10 8	12 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES.

(With Reserve of Leads at Top.)

Closed 3 inches, elongated 5¾ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 43 Plain or Fluted.	9 0	10 0
No. 44 Engine Turned.	9 0	10 0
No. 45 Engraved.	10 8	12 0

IVORY PENCIL CASES.
IVORY PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Mounted with Silver or Gold.

A large assortment, ranging ... from 2 8 to 25 0

GOLD PENS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Five Shilling Quality.	3 8	4 0
Ten Shilling ,,	7 8	8 0
One Guinea ,,	13 8	15 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD Mills, 172, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN and FLOUR EMERY.

OAKEY'S EMERY and GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Druggists, &c.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by GRIMAULT and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—GRIMAULT AND Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. GRIMAULT & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emanciation, etc.

INTERNAL of LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
,, Madras, Barrie and Co.
,, Calcutta, Noskey & Co.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &C., &C.,
And dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
and
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—Class 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
,, Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
,, Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
,, superior Book-work	3s., 4s.
,, Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
,, Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
,, fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for case in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Phillippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
,, Madras, Barrie & Co.
,, Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS
prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BAR ACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
WORKS—Cubbitt-town, E.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
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Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

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A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

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The above are priced at ten annas per shilling; a liberal discount will be allowed on all cash transactions.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner of
Bombay, 14th April, 1869. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, PLANKS, &c., &c.

On Saturday, the 1st May, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—

About 400 first class teak squares.
Do. 300 second class ditto.

And also a good assortment of teak scantlings, planks, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

On account of the first purchaser Shapoorjee Hormusjee Tarrawalla Poona:—

A quantity of teak logs, planks, boards, scantling, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Claret in perfectly sound condition in order to close a shipment. The following low prices will be accepted for

Medoc, 1 dozen quarts Rs. 11 per dozen.
Medoc Vieux, 1 dozen quarts Rs. 12 per dozen.
Sample bottles can be procured.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Tuesday, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece-goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

300 pieces of grey shirting.
100 do. do. longcloth.
200 do. do. T. cloth.
2 bales green twist.
100 pieces damaged chintz.
4 cases black and lavender prints.
3 do. assorted boots.
1 do. assorted mirrors.
1 bale paste boards.
1 case key wrenches.
1 do. perfumery.
2 do. pictures in gilt frames.
1 do. beautifully finished gilt French jewellery, comprising of broaches, breast-pins, ear-rings, rings, hair combs, &c., &c.
5 cases assorted soaps.
1 do. spoonge.
3 do. assorted glass-ware.
3 music boxes 6 tunes.
4 bales serge.
1 case neck ties.

On account of the concerned:—

40 Bolt canvas.
1 case Japan leather.
And any other goods that may be offered.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 28th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay.

7 bales grey shirtings.
3 do. T. cloth.
10 do. grey mull.
3 cases chintz.
3 do. hosiery containing ladies, gentlemen's and children's cotton white and fancy stripes stockings and half hose, single and double night caps, merino undershirts, handkerchiefs and travelling bags.
7 cases superior patent leathers.
2 do. boots and shoes.
4 do. toys assorted.
150 boxes ullaged moselles.
25 do. sound do.
25 do. do. pint do.
110 do. Yermouth in quarts by Noelly Prat's.
100 do. do. pints do. do.
40 crates earthenwares consisting of dinner and desert and breakfast sets, and spare table deserts soup plates and dishes of sizes.
10 bales navy canvas bleached and unbleached.
4 do. twine.

On account and risk of the consigner:—

3 cases music boxes from six to twelve tunes with flutes, drums and bells of very best make and never imported in Bombay of very choicest and selected tunes.

AUCTION SALE of PROVISIONS.

Just Landed from "Prince Alfred."

100 cases Mortan provisions consisting of jam, jelly, sauce bottle, fruits, sardins, pickles, vinegar, red herrings, salmons, bon bon, currants, castor oil, &c.
10 cases Huntley and Palmer's biscuits.
10 cases mixed biscuits.
5 do. of various sorts of China toys.
2 do. socks and undershirts.
1 do. riding whips.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 27th April 1869.

AUCTION SALE of STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs. JACOB & Co., retiring from business.—On Monday, the 26th and Tuesday 27th, Messrs Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 6, Rampart Row, below the Old Commercial Bank premises, the whole stock-in-trade, comprising very rich Cashmeer shawls, scarfs, caps, and coats, Bombay work-boxes of different sorts, in sandalwood and ivory, great variety of all sorts of woollen cloths, viz.,—best black and blue cloth, angolas of different colours, white and coloured coultin for vesting, best English cocky, drill, white and coloured flannel suited for shirts, best English white linen and cotton drill for gentlemen's trowsers, varieties of table cloths, napkins, towels and table covers, ready-made suits of best angolas and cloth, sack and mourning suits, different coloured best alpaca coats and vests, black and blue ready-made angola coats and trowsers, and gentlemen's coloured flannel shirts and silk and woollen shirts, angola caps, full dress tunics for military officers, officers and navy full dress coats and jackets.

Millinery of all sorts, black silk mantinoes for ladies, real white lace, ditto brown edging lace, black and blue barege for ladies dress, and several other articles, gent's black silk hats, Balmoral caps, helmet hats by Ellwood, ditto yachting, shooting, drab, felt, tana, and cane hats, full dress cocked hats for navy and staff doctors, fancy neckties and scarfs, black and coloured linen and paper collars, gent's underdress, white Guernsey woollen and silk shirts, gentlemen's half hose, white and bleached merinoes of different sorts, different sorts naval and military gold laces, new and secondhand railway rugs, portmanteaus, trunks.

Lots of Jewellery, comprising gold studs, sleeve links, necktie pins, ladies, and gent's long gold chains, gold McCabe's hunting watch, Jones' silver watch, and other Geneva and other watches, lady's English gold bracelets, China gold bracelets, silver card and cheroot cases, ivory card cases.

Lots of stationary, books, &c. Naval instruments, such as Sexton's quadrants, opera-glasses, surgical instruments, pistols and revolvers by Col. and other makers, 1 pair of pistols by Long. 1 eight-tune musical box with bell.

Persian carpets, lots of white and coloured cotton, linen and silk handkerchieves, 1 pair of English mahogany spring sofas, blackwood mahogany, and teakwood presses with doors and glasses, knives, forks, spoons, lot of plated ware, card basket, &c., &c., all the furniture of the shop.

And Lots of different articles too numerous to be mentioned here.

Catalogues will not be published but the property on view, at No. 8 Meadow Street, from Thursday, the 22nd.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Heeralall & Co. Rampart Row.

AT 2 P. M.

One English buggy.
One dog-cart with a grey Arab horse.
One do. do. do.
One grey horse goes in harness.

HEERALALL & Co.

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